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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 143 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SENSATIONAL TRIPLE MURDER IN ENGLAND

WOODS COMBED OUT TO TRACE ASSASSIN

ARMED POLICE AND BLOOD-HOUNDS IN WHOLE-NIGHT SEARCH WITH TORCHLIGHTS

Fugitive "Soldier" Chased And Secured By Two Constables

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 14.

Extensive comb-out by bloodhounds and 300 armed police of Hadley Woods, Middlesex, followed the discovery in a wood near Ashford, Kent, within the space of a few hundred yards of the bodies of grand mother, mother and daughter, Mrs. Janie Swift of Yeolde, Sportsmans Inn, near Whitstable, Mrs. Janie Stemp of Whitehart Inn, Wadhurst, Sussex and a thirteen-year-old Peggie Stemp, all shot dead.

ASSASSIN A SOLDIER?

The man believed to answer to the description of a soldier whom police wished to interview was reported to have been seen in the neighbourhood of Barent.

The search all through the night with the aid of torchlights was without result, but after daybreak the policemen saw a man carrying a gun who made off as the constables approached.

SHOTS EXCHANGED

Tense pursuit of the fugitive in which it is alleged that shots were exchanged, followed.

Finally, a constable, covering him with a revolver, succeeded in engaging quarry's attention while another constable crept up from behind and felled the man.—Reuter.

Minor Assaults Persist In City

THREE CASUALTIES ON TUESDAY

Mandvi Stabbing Incident Not Communal

The hopes that Bombay will present a clean record on Tuesday, after one full month of communal strife, were marred by the occurrence of a few cases of minor assaults.

The whole day passed off peacefully but towards the evening three persons suffering from minor injuries were removed to the hospitals from the affected area.

WAYLAID AND ASSAULTED.

A Hindu who was said to have been waylaid and assaulted at Golpitha was brought to the Congress Free Hospital in the evening. His injuries were of a minor character. Another Hindu was removed to the Free Emergency Hospital from Byculla where he was assaulted by hooligans with lathis.

NOT COMMUNAL.

The third case occurred at Bhatt Bazaar, Mandvi, when a Ghati was stabbed by some Muslim hooligans. Although this incident was given a communal colour from inquiries it appears that the quarrel really arose over the question of wages that were due to two pathan watchmen. The latter were employed as watchmen of a godown owned by a Hindu merchant.

GHATI STABBED.

The Pathans demanded their wages from the Ghati servant of the merchant who asked them to call the next day for their wages. The Pathans insisted on their being paid immediately which led to an altercation culminating in the stabbing of the Ghati servant.

The Pydhownie police have arrested the two Pathans. The Ghati was stabbed thrice and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

HINDU SHOPS IN MUSLIM LOCALITIES OPEN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Exactly one month after the riots, began the situation in the city to-day showed marked improvement. Not a single case of assault was recorded till 1 p.m.

Many Hindu shops in the Muslim localities which had closed so far, were opened. Some of the Hindu piece-goods merchants of Memon Mohoalla, who were scared away and left the area out of panic, opened their shops, while those who have left Bombay after the riots would follow their example as soon as they come back. In the meantime their shops are being watched and guarded by their Muslim fellow traders.

In Nagdevi Street where the Hindu merchants closed their shops, some of them opened today and sat side by side with their Muslim friends as before to transact business.

POLICE POSTS

Inspector Vanjara, of the Pydhoni police station, posted six guards with officers and constables at Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi, Bhajipala Street and Sutar Chawl etc., to assure the Hindu and Muslim merchants that nothing untoward would occur to their lives or properties if they resumed business as before. He went round his division, persuading the merchants to open their shops and transact business as before.

Some of the Hindu ship chandlers at Nagdevi Street have resolved to employ Gurkha or Sikh watchmen to guard their shops. The Muslims residing in this locality do not consider this as a wise step as the presence of Gurkhas and Sikhs in a Muslim locality might tend to a breach of the peace. Inspector Vanjara is making inquiries into the matter.

LETHAL WEAPONS

Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended the order prohibiting "any person not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the city of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles in the city of Bombay for a period of one month."

ALI BAHADUR KHAN ARRESTED

FOR NOT QUITTING BOMBAY

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, a prominent Nationalist Muslim, formerly editor of the "Hilal" an Urdu paper, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Tuesday evening for committing a breach of the order of the Police Commissioner asking him to quit Bombay.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was first arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and detained in the Byculla House of Correction. On his release he was served with an order restraining him from taking any part in the civil disobedience movement. Close upon this a second order was served upon him asking him to leave Bombay which he disobeyed.

"REVOLUTIONARIES"

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Acting on information that two alleged revolutionaries were loitering in Company-bagh, Syed Hussain, in charge of the Chowk Kotwali, and Mr. Narain Singh, a sub-inspector, with a posse of constables, proceeded to the spot and arrested two persons, one an inhabitant of Jhelum, and another a student of the D. A. V. College, Cawnpore. It is reported that the police recovered from them a five-chambered revolver, an air gun and some powders used for disguising.—A.P.

ASCOT STAKES

Dead Heat For First Place

LONDON, June 14.

The race for Ascot Stakes run at Ascot over a distance of 2 miles resulted as follows:—

SANDY LASHES and SON OF MINT (dead heat) ..... 1.
ROI DE PARIS ..... 3.

Twenty-four ran.

Won by four lengths.

Betting: 100 to 8 against Sandy Lashes; 100 to 6 Son of Mint and 5 to 1 Roi De Paris.

Stakes were divided.—Reuter's Special.

16 DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Lucknow is experiencing a terrible heat-wave. The temperature is rising from day to day.

There have been numerous cases of sun-stroke this week, 16 of them, it is learnt, proving fatal.—A.P.

MATCH WITH LANCASHIRE ENDS IN DRAW

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 14.

The match between Lancashire and All-India which commenced at Liverpool on Saturday, ended today in a draw. Following were the final scores:—

All-India 493 and 39 for 2.
Lancashire 399.

Third day's play in the match between Lancashire and All-India at Liverpool opened to-day in fine weather. The wicket was good. Lancashire, resuming their first innings added exactly a hundred runs to their over-night total for the loss of 4 more wickets and were 363 for 6 at the lunch interval.

Paynter and Iddon resumed their third wicket partnership, but Paynter did not settle down to the bowling. He added only 5 runs to his yesterday's total of 142 when he gave a chance off Naomal but had a life. Three runs after he had passed his 150, Nissar however had him out l.b.w., the third wicket thus falling at 304. (304/3/153). Nissar was bowling short balls which, rising awkwardly from the hard pitch, had the batsmen often in difficulties.

Paynter, in partnership with Iddon, added 73 runs in 65 minutes for the third wicket. He made his 153 in 5 minutes over 4 hours and in addition to hitting one five, sent the ball 19 times to the ropes.

Iddon was now partnered by Hopwood and the pair made 37 runs for the fourth wicket, Hopwood then being run out (341/4/7). Four runs later Iddon was himself out to a catch by Amarsingh off Nissar (345/5/48) while the next wicket fell for 13 runs, Bennett being run out (358/6/1). Hawkwood had made 13 and Parkinson was one, with the total at 363 for 6 when adjournment was made for lunch.
Reuter.

HOARE KNOWS IT!

LONDON, June 13.

The Secretary for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, reported to the House of Commons that past week in India had been uneventful, the main future being further unsuccessful attempts to hold Congress conferences. In Bombay feeling between the two communities remained intense.—B.O.W.

STOP PRESS

ACTING GOVERNOR FOR C. P.

SIMLA, June 14.

A communique states that the Secretary of State has granted leave to His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces, for a period of four months from the 29th July, 1932, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Sir Arthur Nelson will act as Governor during His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler's absence.—A.P.

Release Warrants Withheld

FORGED LETTERS IN INGENIOUS PLOT

LAHORE, June 14.

An ingenious plot to secure the release of a prisoner by issuing letters (bearing the forged signatures of high officers) to the responsible officers was detected just in time.

G.D. Gupta of Jagadhri, formerly a clerk in Army Headquarters, is now undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment in Ferozepore Jail for cheating in respect of Rs. 9,000.

FORGED LETTERS.

The Reclamation Officer received a letter bearing the forged signature of the Commander-in-Chief, recommending that G.D. Gupta be released unconditionally. The Reclamation Officer wrote back to the Commander-in-Chief, that in compliance with the order, he had sent for the papers regarding Gupta for his release.

Another letter, reported to be from the Home Secretary to the Government of India, was received by the Punjab Government, ordering the release of Gupta "in view of his father's meritorious services." The Deputy Commissioner, Simla, also received a letter purporting to have been sent by the Government of India.

RELEASE WARRANTS.

Consequently, the Deputy Commissioner issued warrants for the release of Gupta and also wrote a letter to the Government of India stating that in compliance with their order he had issued warrants for the release of Gupta.

The Government of India denied having written any letter to that effect. The release was, therefore, withheld by telegram, and the matter has been handed over to the Punjab C.I.D. for investigation.—A.P.

THE LUCKY ONES

Results Of Familiar Fruits Competition

(SEE PAGE 8.)

CAPTAIN KILLED.

DARJEELING, June 14.

Information has just now been received here of an action last night between the military and terrorists near Pathia, in Chittagong District in which two terrorists and Captain Cameron of 2/8 Gurkhas were killed. Two revolvers and ammunition were recovered from the terrorists.

One of the terrorists killed has been identiked as Nirmal Sen. The other has not been identified hitherto.

No other casualties are reported.—A. P.

400 PERSONS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Four hundred persons were arrested to-day in connection with the attempt to hold the "Gujarat Provincial Conference," and released at night.

Early in the morning batches of "delegates" started from different places and they were all arrested.

At about 7 a.m. about thirty men gathered on the river bed with a view to holding the "conference," but the police were present in large numbers put them all under arrest.

A similar attempt to hold the conference was made in Palampur, but it was also frustrated by the police who arrested all those assembled.

In the evening a number of processions were taken out but the processionists were arrested.—A.P.

(Earlier message on page 12).

INDIAN DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

Three Official Advisers

A communique states:—

The following three gentlemen have been appointed as Official Advisers to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference, which will open at Ottawa on the 21st July 1932:—

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay (Indian Trade Commissioner in London).

Sir Samuel Smyth (retired) (Adviser for Burma)

Mr. B. C. Burt, (Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.) Mr. Lindsay will also act as Secretary to the delegation.—A.P.

MUSLIMS DEMAND FULL FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

League's 'No' To Federal Finance Committee's Findings

WORKING COMMITTEE'S 'SERIOUS OBJECTION' TO SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "While approving of the principle of extending franchise to Provinces, the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League is of the opinion that the Indian Franchise Committee has failed to achieve proper distribution of voting power between different sections of people, the object aimed at by the Committee itself. It was desired by the Simon Commission as well as the Round Table Conference that voting registers in the Provinces should reflect Muslim population as compared with voting registers of other communities. The Franchise Committee's achievement is a divergence which existed before and has been further accentuated because:

(1) the wives of men who possess property qualification prescribed for present Provincial Councils have been franchised;

(2) specially reduced qualifications have been prescribed for depressed classes and thereby their voting strength increased.

RECTIFYING DISPARITY.

The Working Committee, therefore, calls attention to the recommendation of the Indian Franchise Committee (at the end of Para 79 on Page 36 of the Report) that "as soon as the basis of new franchise has been approved, instructions be issued for the preparation of the electoral roll on the qualification finally accepted. If it is found that the ratio of the voters to the population is markedly discrepant in the case of any community it will be necessary to consider what action, if any, is required in order to rectify the disparity. This information should be made available as early as possible in view of its importance at the next stage when constituencies will be delimited."

WHY SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES?

(2) a.—The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League considers the creation of special constituencies, separate representation of Labour and differential qualifications for women open to serious objection. In the opinion of the Working Committee, women should be treated on equality with men and no woman should be enfranchised on qualifications of their husbands, a method which is opposed to all canons of all constitutional laws as well as to the opinions expressed by the majority of women witnesses and women's associations.

(b) As regards the methods of representation the Working Committee strongly urges that Muslim women should be included in the same category as their men.

(c) The Working Committee of the League further lays stress on the Prime Minister's Declaration that "representation of special interest should not be allowed to affect the balance of power or to encroach to the extent which amounts to stultification of communal percentage."

FULL FINANCIAL AUTONOMY.

(3) While agreeing with the view that income-tax being a provincial source of revenue is subject to contribution to Federal Government, the Working Committee regrets its inability to endorse other recommendations contained in the Report of the Federal Finance Committee.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League considers that full financial autonomy of Provinces of British India is essential for the introduction of responsible government in this country.

Further, the Committee is of opinion that all units of the Federation should be called upon to contribute on a uniform basis to the Federation and not an equal amount. The Working Committee is of the opinion that Indian States should be made liable to bear the burden of maintenance of the Federal Government to the extent of their representation in the Federation which, in no case, should exceed the ratio of their population.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

(4) The Working Committee is alarmed at the report that strenuous efforts are being made to put stumbling blocks in the way of the separation of Sindh from Bombay. The Working Committee is of the opinion that the claim of 21.69 lacs interest on unproductive and pre-reform irrigation debts which ought to be set aside as compensation against inequity of geographical divisions of assets should be discribed as subvention nor does the Working Committee understand why the sum of 21 lakhs which is claimed as the share of income-tax should be included in the category of subvention when it was not so characterised in the Percy Report about Assam and in Meston Report when Behar and Orrisa were excused all contribution under the Meston Award.

The Working Committee considers that all techuical objections raised by Professor H. R. K. Bhatija before Brayne Sind Conference can be met satisfactorily. The Working Committee considers that all objections against separation of Sind are raised merely to deprive the Mussalmans of their legitimate rights as a majority community in the provinces and the Mussalmans of India will not be satisfied with a constitution which reduces the Muslims into minorities in provinces in which they are the majority.

KASHMIR MUSLIMS.

(5) a. While appreciating the services of the Glancy Commission and the solicitude of the Maharaja of Kashmir to redress the grievances of the Mussalmans of the State, the Working Committee considers that the recommendations of that Committee as regards the shares of the Mussalmans in services of the State are quite inadequate and unjust. The Working Committee urges that the share of the Mussalmans in the services of the State must be in the ratio of their population.

The Committee is further of opinion that an impartial and independent public services commission should be constituted in order to fill up the vacancies in different departments of the State.

b. The Working Committee is of the opinion that in the proposed Legislative Assembly in Kashmir State, Mussalmans of the State should have their representation in proportion to their population and in no case should their majority be reduced in a minority.

APPEAL TO MAHARAJAH.

(c) The Working Committee strongly urges that the recommendations in the Glancy Report and other reforms should be applied and introduced in the Poonch State which is a part of the territory of Kashmir and Jammu in the same way and to the same extent as in other parts of the State.

(d) The Working Committee respectfully but strongly draws the attention of the Maharaja and the Chief Minister to the grievances of the Mussalmans of Poonch and urges the immediate necessity of their being enquired into and redressed.—A.P.

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5056

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ily College, Bareilly. rom 15th July 1932. Professor of English—Rs. 00—20—400. Lecturer in Economics.—30—10—200. Lecturer in English.—Rs. 00—10—200. Demonstrator in Physics. Rs. 100/-. ants should state their experience of degree research work, different taken in the M. A. & M. and Final Examinations. athletic qualifications. and (2) only first class need apply—a higher ini-ry may be given to a well-qualified candidate. Fund benefits after a bation and emergency as, usual. Apply to pal by 3rd July 1932.

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A 5068

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A R 7362

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A R7354

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Bangalore, 10th June, 1932.

E 5060

LEARN HOMOEOPATHY — Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College imparts scientific training Awards diplomas of Merit. 3 Years Course. Enrollment upto 30th June. Apply or see SECRETARY, 176, Princess Street, Bombay.

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WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for a first rate old Life Assurance Co. at principal Cities of Sindh and Baluchistan. Apply stating terms and particulars to Box No. 1573, Advt. Dept., "Bombai Chronicle."

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N 5045

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTIFICATION NO. 1809.

With reference to the Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Superior Section of the Cambay State Service published in the issue of the Cambay Gazette for the month of June, 1932, it is hereby notified that those graduates, who intend to be recruited as probationers for Superior Section of the Cambay State Service should submit their applications to the Dewan, Cambay State on or before the 30th June, 1932. Only two appointments are to be filled up this year.

2. The Syllabus for the Qualifying Examination for Superior Section of the Cambay State service will be published in the Cambay State Gazette in due course.

3. Copies of the Rules and Syllabus will be available at the Cambay Darbar Press on payment of annas 8/-.

4. Candidates should specify the names of two independent referees who know them in their private life.

5. No candidate should bring notes of recommendation and call on the Dewan, unless called for and interview.

Cambay, 5th June, 1932.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Dewan,
Cambay State.

5057

ANNOUNCEMENT

KATHIAWAR FLYING CLUB, LTD.
AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

The Public will be interested to know that the Management of Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd., will open a branch at Ahmedabad in couple of weeks.

Those who are interested in Aviation are requested to get full particulars from the Office of:—

THE SECRETARY,
Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd.
Gheekanta, Road,
AHMEDABAD.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TIMBER MERCHANTS—Required 100 tons Furma Teak Beams 30 ft. long 1½ to 24 inches section. 200 tons 1'2 to 20 ft. long by 10 to 24 inches section. Submit rates before end of June. State time of delivery.

(Sd.) H. R. MEHTA.
Offg. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar, India.

5055

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Triennial term of the present Notified Area Committee of Santa-Cruz expires on the 9th July, 1932, and two non-official members are to be elected.

Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the Rate-Payers of the said Notified Area Committee will be held at their Office on 1st Hasanabad Lane, Santa-Cruz on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1932, from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) when the District Deputy Collector, South Salsette will conduct the election of the said members of the new Committee.

Voting by proxy will not be allowed.

J. K. MEHTA.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Santa-Cruz.

Santa-Cruz, 15th June, 1932.

5037

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above-named fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Sarda Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

The application forms must be returned duly filled in by the 25th July, 1932, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA.
H. H. THE MAHARANI
CHIMNABAI SAHEB,
Education Trust Fund.

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Dated 12th June, 1932.

N.B.—Girls studying in Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular standards should not apply as no Scholarships are awarded to them.

SECRETARY.

5069

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1932, to 9th day of July, 1932, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Dated, 11th June, 1932.

R5036

THE NOWROSJEE WADIA COLLEGE, POONA.

The COLLEGE OPENS for the first term of the ensuing academic year on Saturday the 18th of June, 1932, in the Connaught House, 12 Connaught Road, Poona,—about 5 minutes walk from the Poona Railway Station and less than 8 minutes cycle ride from the centre of the city.

II. The College provides instruction for:—

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(2) INTER ARTS (with the same languages).
(3) INTER SCIENCE, (Both A and B groups).
(4) B. A., (Junior & Senior Pass and Honours).
  (a) LANGUAGES:—English, Sanskrit, Ardha-Magadhi, Persian, German and Marathi.
  (b) PHILOSOPHY and
  (c) HISTORY & ECONOMICS

III. There is residential accommodation on the premises for 44 gentlemen and 24 lady students.

IV. Admission will begin to be made from 1st June, 1932, after a personal interview with the principal at the College Office between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days.

V. Full particulars about the College and forms of admission, etc., will be found in the Prospectus (Sent free) and the Student's Hand-book (price as. 4 plus postage as. 2).

K. M. KHADYE,
Principal Nowrosjee
Wadia College, Poona.
12, Connaught Road, Poona.
27th May, 1932.

4995

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Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mr. Oomer Tyeb Aba Shariff Osman Tyeb Aba Shariff and Suleman Tyeb Aba Shariff in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under a Mortgage, dated the 25th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 2—(To-day) WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2—All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Masjid Street Cross Lane, about 125 sq. yards, Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Masjid Street Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Jithan Ookhu and on the South by the property of Ismail Haji Ibrahim.

LOT NO 3.—On FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent land now joined into one with dwelling house at the junction of Kamatipura Bazar Road and Kamatipura 2nd Street, about 256 sq. yards, Street Nos. 138-140-140A and bounded on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Erappa Govendor, on the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khairaj Rama and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

LOT NO. 4.—On MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house at Telwady, about 107 sq. yards, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the North by Telwady, on the South by Harji Jiva's property on the East by the property of Damodar Narayan and on the West by the property of Bhimji Lalji.

LOT NO. 5:—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land formerly consisting of several pieces of land partly of Government Toka land and partly of Mahim (Bombay) Pension and Tax with dwelling house at Dadar Road, and Coombharwada Street, Dadar, the pieces of Government Toka land at Dadar Road, bearing Street Nos. 1059 to 1063 about 4440 sq. yards, and piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land at Coombharwada Road being portion of a larger plot of land which admeasures about 4564 sq. yards, and which larger plot bears Street Nos. 757, 758, 758A, and admeasuring about 88.44 sq. yards and the entire premises herein described admeasuring in the aggregate about 4528 sq. yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram, on the West partly by the property of Martin Ho DeSouza and partly by the property of the Church of R. S. D. Salvaco, on the North by the property of Pedro Antonio and on the South by the Public passage.

LOT NO. 6.—On FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Khadak Street about 108 sq. yards Street No. 25 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Vardman Jetsey and partly by the property of Hussan Yakub Israiel, on the West by Khadak Street, on the North by the property of Israiel David Samuel and on the South by the property of Vardman Jetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,285 0 0
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Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway Mechanical (Locomotive) shops at Parel on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1932, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) a large lot of non-ferrous scrap including alluminium scrap, bronze scrap consisting of old axle boxes etc., brass scrap consisting of borings and turnings, bell metal scrap, flanges and nipples, ingots, lamp burners, boiler tubes, copper scrap consisting of wire, trays, basins, strips, tank sheets, utensils, borings and turnings, cable wire with thick lead covering, lead scrap consisting of sheets, washers, borings, battery, white metal scrap consisting of rings, borings, ingots, zink scrap consisting of sheets, ingots etc.

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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Bank of India, Ltd.

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Manager.

In Germany To-Day

"WHAT WAS INTENDED TO AVERT BANKRUPTCY IS CREATING MORE BANKRUPTCY"

BRITISH VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

After the roaring chaos of sleep in the train, Berlin looked very clean and refreshing as we slid quietly home to the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof. The sun shone on the painted houses and filled the newly-leafed lime trees with a tremulous luminosity. The red sand of the riding school on the left was still undisturbed. As we got down we were greeted by the smell of newly-watered streets. A capacious and attractive city, writes Lionel Robbins in the "Spectator."

But one does not need to be in Berlin many hours to realize that something is wrong, very wrong. These wide, handsome streets were built to take more traffic than this. The shops, surely, should be doing more custom. The state of affairs in which some of the main quarters are not much more animated than a Bloomsbury square is not a natural one. I saw more traffic blocks in one afternoon in Exeter the other day than I saw during the whole of last week in Berlin. Many shops have their shutters up. In some streets it would be no exaggeration to say that 20 per cent. are to let. Dining at night in one of the best hotels, a party of three of us had the main hall to ourselves. Five waiters hovered round three men. It is difficult to walk out without being asked for the price of bread by men who quite obviously have no practice in asking. Life goes on, but at a diminished "tempo." There is an inner paralysis at work in the city.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

There is a vicious circle in German affairs to-day which at once simplifies and complicates the task of diagnosis—simplifies it for matters have now reached such pitch that the depression is something which has acquired almost autonomous status, itself the cause and consequence of everything which follows. At the same time the detailed disentanglement of the individual factors at work becomes a matter of almost infinite difficulty. The political situation is bad. The economic situation inevitably worsens. While the economic situation deteriorates, there is no hope of any alleviation of the political tension—at any rate from inside. The ingredients in the witches' cauldron are now so mixed that it is futile to say which is the more potent for trouble.

If the diagnosis is to indicate the possibility of cure, there can be little doubt that he political influences should be emphasized. It may be that, after a further period of stress and convulsion, the German people may succeed in arresting the process unaided. This may happen—although it seems most improbable. But it can only happen after much time has elapsed. The one hope of more speedy amelioration lies in an improvement of the political situation consequent on an improvement in Germany's exteraal relations. If this could happen, there can be little question that the tension all round would relax and that the economic difficulties could more easily be surmounted. But it is not easy to believe that it will happen. Undoubtedly the present Government has the will to bring it about. But it is not at all clear that, in the absence of outside help, it will long have the power. If help is delayed, if the economic situation worsens, it is difficult to see what can save it. And there is no hope whatever from the Nazis. A Bruning-Hitler combination might be welcomed, both as a means of providing sanctions for any external agreements arrived at, and as a disintegrating influence within the movement itself. But in the Nazis alone there is nothing positive, nothing but black passion and prejudice—a movement without mind or eyes, only overstrung muscles and a raucous voice.

OBSTACLE TO ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT.

While the political tension persists, there is no hope of economic improvement. There can be no renewal of activity until the future is more certain. And, while the uncertainty lasts, there are other influences making for further deterioration. I do not think it is generally realized in this country how severely our own policy has added to the difficulties of Germany. I say nothing of the tariffs, for their effects, although, I am told, already considerable in certain parts, such as Saxony, are still difficult to disentangle. But the depreciation of sterling is an influence which is much more perceptible. Although in the long run our departure from gold must have the effect of easing gold prices, in the short run it does not seem open to question that its effects have been highly deflationary. In Germany there is not an industry manufacturing for export whose relative position has not worsened—whose capital, therefore, has to that extent been detroyed. I did not find much bitterness in Berlin on this point. Surprise was expressed at the weakness of our policy in the years before the crisis; and, of course, still greater surprise that in the end we did not put up any real fight for the standard. But for the most part, I think, there was a secret relief that after all the English had shown that they were as capable of error as any other people, which went far to counterbalance the feeling of grievance at the undoubted addition to the general difficulties. The only bitterness I encountered concerned those Englishmen who had proclaimed that in abandoning gold we had conferred a benefit on the whole world. As I share the general continental view of these people, I did not find it an impediment to friendly relations.

ENHANCE RESTRICTIONS

But, unquestionably, the most formidable threat to the persistence of profitable economic activity in Germany comes from the network of controls and restrictions which in the supposed interest of the Mark are imposed on the short loan market and the market for foreign exchange. I do not think it is possible to overemphasize the paralysing effect of this system. It was imposed in the first instance in the belief that it was preferable to the severe credit contraction which would have been necessary to maintain the stability of the currency. But it is difficult to believe that any degree of credit contraction could have caused such a paralysis of trade and investment as has actually been caused by the restrictions. The system of exchange restrictions as practised at present in Germany, and in Central Europe generally, is a self-frustrating system, intended to save the trade balance; in fact it tends to its cumulative worsening. The best example of this process, of course, is to be found in Austria, where the restrictive process has almost reached its logical conclusion in the exhaustion of the exchange reserves of the National Bank. But the situation is not much better in Germany, and there is little hope that it will improve.

But this is not all. The system of restrictions is not merely self-destructive in its effect on the trade balance. It is also highly injurious to the credit system as a whole. Under the regulations involved, solvent firms are on much the same footing as firms which are really insolvent. Houses which could pay their foreign creditors, if they could get the exchange, are in the same position as houses which in all probability will never be able to do so. What are they to do with their money? While industry is frozen at the extremities, there is an unnatural liquidity at the centre. The market rate of interest is no longer a guide to rational investment. What was intended to avert bankruptcy is in fact creating more bankruptcy. The facade has been temporarily saved, but at the expense of the lasting foundations.

DEPARTURE FROM GOLD STANDARD INADVISABLE

English observers, generalizing from their own experience, are inclined to think that a way out is to be found in the abandonment of the gold standard. It is true that the gold standard may go. But one does not need very many conversations in Germany to realize that the "relief" thus afforded may be very questionable. It is not easy to manipulate the currency twice in any generation. At the first sign of such manipulation there is likely to be a panic. I was told that there now exist secret agreements between most of the big concerns and trade associations that the moment the Mark ceases to be nominally linked to gold, business will be done on a franc or a dollar basis. In such circumstances inflation is not lightly to be resorted to. Moreover it must not be forgotten that many of Germany's debts abroad are on a gold basis. To depart from the gold standard, so far from alleviating things here, would only tend to make them worse.

It is difficult, as one walks about the pleasant parks and squares and discusses these matters with the quiet and intelligent people one meets on such a visit, to persuade oneself that these dangers are real. One feels that something is wrong. But that it is as wrong as all this? The emotions revolt at the suggestion. It cannot be like this. Yet, for all that, I am afraid that it is. Accidents happen. The world does go on. But short of something like a miracle at Lausanne, I see no "rational" ground for not expecting a grave catastrophe in Germany before long. It may not happen. But the probabilities of the situation suggest that, unless, within the next few weeks, the statesmen of this country and France rise to the height of their momentous responsibilities, it will happen. And if it does happen it will not leave us unaffected.

WOOED, WED AND WIDOWED IN 16 HOURS

Bridegroom Shot Dead At Marriage Feast

BASTIA (Corsica), By Mail.

What must be a world's record for the shortest love, courtship and marriage story has just been set up here under very tragic circumstances.

It has been arranged that Andrea Sagorni should marry a young girl named Terese Gialdini, but the girl died suddenly from pneumonia on the day fixed for the wedding.

With a zeal for economy worthy of an Aberdonian, the prospective husband thought it would be waste of good money to tear up the authority to marry, so he went off to suggest that the cousin of the dead girl who bore the same name, should marry him instead.

The girl was willing and that same afternoon the marriage took place, no one being any the wiser about the deception because the particulars of date and place of birth by a curious coincidence, could apply to either woman.

BRIDE BECAME INSANE.

One man, however, was not satisfied with the arrangement. He was Luigi Giafferi, the sweetheart of the girl who lent herself to this lightning wooing.

Giafferi turned up at the wedding celebrations, and while the toast of the bride and gridegroom was being drunk, he shot the bridegroom dead, making the bride a widow less than sixteen hours after she had given her consent to the marriage.

The tragedy has caused a deadly feud between the families concerned, and already there have been pitched battles in the countryside.

To add to the tragedy of the affair the young bride has lost her reason and has attempted to take her own life.

FELL IN LOVE FROM THE STALLS

Dancer To Marry Rich Merchant

A Cotton-like real-life romance in a London theatre was revealed recently.

Behind the engagement of Miss Padd, MacFarlane and Mr. George Spurrett is the romantic story of a wealthy man who fell in love with a dancer whom he saw one evening when he paid a casual visit to the Windmill Theatre.

"It was some time ago," Miss MacFarlane said, "that while dancing I noticed a certain man who always sat in the same stall. Night after night he was there.

"One day I received a bouquet of flowers and a note asking me if I would meet him. Finally we were introduced by a mutual friend, and I guess we sort of fell in love with each other right away.

"Then came a surprising thing. In our first conversation we realised that we had known each other many years ago, when I was quite a young girl. In fact, we both came from the same place, Backenham, Kent.

"Now we are to be married and all our friends tell us happiness is bound to ensure from such a romantic meeting."

Mr. Spurrett is a wealthy paper stock merchant.

FRESH TITLE FOR LORD BURGHLEY

Cyclists Injured At Northampton

Lord Burghley, the champion hurdler, gained a popular victory in the Northampton County 440 yards flat race championship at Northampton. He defeated the scratch R. F. Auger, of Cambridge University Ely Club, by seven yards in 52 9-16 secs.

A number of riders in the half-mile cycle race came to grief owing to the treacherous ground. F. J. Richmond skidded and struck a wooden fence with great force, cutting his side badly and sustaining a three-inch wound. He was removed to hospital.

Another competitor, R. Goodman, had a hand cut and others were shaken. A girl spectator was also injured.

C. Cole (Luton Wheelers) won the five miles cycling championship (N.C.U. Northants Centre) in 15mins. 20 6-16secs., and H. A. Southgate (O.B.M. A.C.) both the 100 wards and the 220 yards handicaps.

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SWEDES' DREAM OF LEADERSHIP

Ends With Kreuger Crash

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

While the rest of the world is still gasping over the news that Ivar Kreuger, the Match King, who shot himself in Paris was personally in debt to the extent of over £50,000,000, the Swedish nation is strangely apathetic.

It is as though they have taken so many terrific blows since the fall of their national idol that they are numb to any more.

The truth is that with the crash of Kreguer there has ended possibly for centuries, the dream of every Swede, since childhood, that his country would one day lead the world.

That dream began as far back as the seventeenth century, when Sweden swept to territorial power on the feats of arms of that great warrior kig Guustavus Adolphus.

He gave Sweden control of Poland and the important seaports of Hanseatic Germany. But Gustavus Adolphus died, the territory was lost, and the dream waned.

THEN IBSEN—

Then last century came Ibsen, the great dramatist, to revive the dream. Every Swede was deliriously certain that, through Ibsen, Sweden would dominate Europe, perhaps the world, because of her intellectual supremacy.

And again the dream faded when Ibsen died.

Came next Ivar Kreuger, the Match King, to make the dream more vivid. All Sweden regarded him as a reincarnation of the mighty Gustavus Adolphus.

Sweden was convinced that the warrior-king had returned to earth and would again conquer Europe, but this time with the weapon of finance rather than the sword of the fighting man.

Then Kreuger fell like the rest. Almost at a single stroke the stranglehold his financial domination of Northern Europe had given his country was thrown off.

As yet there is no sign of the new hero who may one day help Sweden to stage a fourth "come back" among the nations.

A NATION'S DESPAIR.

Sunk in despair, the Swedish people have winced only slightly to the latest revelation of Kreuger's infamy.

The fact of his £50,000,000 personal debts has been brought to light by the report of the Swedish Investigation Committee.

Fraudulent manipulation had been taking place for eight years or more.

Following the investigations, it is recommended that Kreuger and Toll Ltd., the famous international finance company, which was the hub of Kreuger's gigantic operations should be declared bankrupt.

Only a dozen people attended the annual meeting of Kreuger and Toll when the balance-sheet up to March 31 this year showed liabilities of £57,000,000 and assets of £19,000,900.

The meeting was adjurned

At a rough estimate, the fall of Ivar Kreuger has meant a loss of £200,000,000 to investors all over the world, and the report of the committee reveals that what has been salvaged from the wreck to compensate them is very small indeed.

Sweden to-day is realising to the full that their national idol was no wizard of finance, but simply a master of crooked finance. The rational cup of bitterness is overflowing.

ANOTHER ERIC LIDDELL

Fine Sprint By Army Man

Second Lieutenant W. H. Summers, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, running for the Milocarian Club against South London Harriers in an athletic match at Aldershot, covered the 100 yards in 9 7-10 secs., which equals the British amateur record, established by E. H. Liddell in 1923. L. E. Hobbs, Jack Hobbs' son, was second, three yards behind Lieutenant Summers.

Milocarian won by 5½ points to 37½.

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The UNDUTIFUL, the UNEDUCATED, the UNWISE DAUGHTERS, those who neglect to use OATINE——it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

BC-I.

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PRICKLY HEAT
RASHES & SORES

I.Z. 1490.

PRICKLY heat is due to excessive perspiration setting up irritation and acidity of the surface skin. There is an awful burning and itching, and the eruption breaks out in the arm-pits, on the chest or back, and in some cases over the entire body.

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FATE OF LARGE PICTURES

Slump In Values Of Victorian Art

After the sale at Christie's recently of pictures painted in the Victorian era I saw "The Water-Carriers of Egypt," by Frederick Goodall, R.A. (1822-1904), being borne by a few stalwart porters across the road, writes A. C. R. Carter in the "Daily Telegraph."

It seemed to fill King-street, and, as it measured 5 feet by 10 feet, this was hardly an optical illusion. The price which it had fetched, 11 guineas, caused me to remember sadly that I had seen one of Goodall's huge Egyptian scenes bring 1,450 guineas in the Bolckow sale, 1888.

But it is no new discovery that large pictures, however capably painted, frighten the market. The highest price of the day, 85gs, was given for the work of a Continental artist, "Yes," by Eugene de Blaas. Messrs. Agnew were the purchasers.

STARTLING DROPS.

There were pathetic moments in the sale to an old-stager. Thus, a huge flower-garden scene by G. A. Storey, R.A., fetched only one guinea. In the R.A., 1879, it had twelve line of verse to describe "the gentle lady" in the garden. Stacey Marks, R.A., who had been at school with Millais, painted both of them as "Old Schoolfellows." This, too, fetched only one guinea, and in a sale totalling £1,314 for 98 lots the maximum price for a British artist's work was 64gs. for the Hon. John Collier's "Sleeping Beauty."

One of the most startling instances of depreciation was the price, 3½gs, paid for Briton Riviere's "Pallas Athene and the Herdman's Dogs." Now this is only a small picture, 14in by 21½in, but when it was sold in 1884 in the Potter sale it fetched 950gs. Again, too, Sir A. W. Callcott's "Smugglers Alarmed" (nearly 5½ft by 9ft) fetched only 2gs, although in 1884 one of his large pictures brought 600gs.

A large canvas by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., of a "Maltese Xebec" went for only 4gs.

£20,000 GEM SNATCHED AWAY

Daylight Robbery In London

LONDON, (By Mail).

Hundreds of London typists and clerks had the thrill of their lives when in High Holborn, they saw a £20,000 jewel robbery carried out by motor-car bandits at mid-day.

A man suddenly sprang to his feet from the back seat of a dilapidated motor-car. He leaped over the side of the car and rushed at a youth carrying an innocent-looking attache case, whom he tackled like a Rugby expert.

Both fell heavily, but the car bandit regained his feet quickly, snatched the case, sprinted to match up with the moving car, flung the case inside, and jumped in.

The attacked youth, an assistant to Mr. Adolph Kempler, a Hatton-garden diamond merchant, was accompanying his employer to the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit, where the £20,000 worth of jewels were to be stored.

The bandit's car drew up behind them as they reached premises opposite Chancery-lane Tube Station, and a minute later the jewels had changed hands.

Two taxicabs and a private car gave chase, but the fugitives escaped. The bandits' car was later found abandoned in Wild-street, Kingsway, and detectives set out to search the West-end for the men.

PIER WRECK PANIC

Tanker Crashes Into £40,000 Bridge

LONDON, (By Mail).

Women, screaming, ran for their lives along the bridge connecting Egremont ferry pier with the floating stage at Wallasey, when the 7,000-ton oil tanker British Commander crashed into and wrecked the bridge.

Passengers waiting on the stage were knocked off their feet and marooned. Neighbouring ships sounded an alarm on their syrens, and tugs rushed to the rescue and took the stranded people off.

A witness said the tanker had just anchored when her chain snapped, and strong ebb tide swept her against the bridge.

There was a tremendous crash, and hundreds of tons of the steel bridge plunged forty feet into the river.

The pier, which is used each year by 3,000,000 people, was recently reconstructed at a cost of £40,000.

DYES MAY SPOIL THE EYE

Warning To Gay Girls

"Golden eye-lashes, please," is a frequent demand that is embarrassing West End beauty specialists.

The gay young things of Mayfair, having tried every other device of the beauty parlour, are now insisting that their eye-lashes should be tinted.

Having to heighten the colour of the lash with dabs of grease paint is too much of a nuisance to be performed two or three times daily, the girls think, and they are now wanting their eye-lashes to be coloured as permanently as their hair is waived.

The majority of them demand eye-lashes of gold, but others want a rich auburn tint. Black, deep jet black, is another favourite tint, and even green is requested by some of these young women. The eye-lashes, as often as not, have to match the painted finger-nails.

BEAUTY PARLOUR WARNING.

This vogue is not popular with the beauty specialists, and the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wig-makers and Perfumers are publicly condemning eye-lash tinting.

Mr. J.J. McKenna, the Master of the Guild, in an interview, uttered a grave warning against the practice:

"The eye is so delicate," he said, "that there is grave risk of permanent injury being done to it by the dye.

"Anything concerning the eye requires considerable care, and the public ought not to allow inexpert people to massage the eye, for this is another serious operation requiring a most delicate touch, and long experience. There is always the danger of the pupil bursting if the massage is not done by an expert."

SALVAGING OF M2

Confidence Of Scapa Expert

Despite the freely expressed scepticism of other authorities, Mr. E. F. Cox, the civilian salvage expert, who is advising the Admiralty on the raising of the ill-fated "M-2" off Portland, has given a definite assurance that the submarine will be raised.

"In the very unlikely event of the Admiralty giving up," he said, "then my firm will left "M-2" ourselves. If it costs me £5,000 of my own money I'll get that submarine up."

Sceptics were in the offing when Mr. Cox first proposed to raise the scuttled German fleet at Scapa Flow.

TUSSLE WITH "HINDENBURG."

But they soon changed their tune when he started heaving up destroyers one by one and by the time a couple of battleships had appeared above the surface keel uppermost they were open-mouthed with astonishment.

When he went to Scapa, Mr. Cox had never raised a ship before.

At the fourth attempt he raised the 27,5000 tons "Hindenburg." With huge blocks of concrete weighing 500 tons apiece built on either side of her to keep her on an even keel he blew the water out of her with compressed air and up she came. It cost him more than £50,000.

Referring to the work on the "M-2" Mr. Cox said: "All the hatches have now been sealed with concrete, and we are pumping air into the ship for testing purposes.

"In order to drain the ship when we fill her with air six holes have been cut in the outer skin at the bottom of the hull, one for each comparment, and corresponding holes are being blasted in the inner skin.

"We are sealing up any outlets, such as voice pipes, through which we find air escaping, and when we are satisfied that everythnig is in order, then we shall lift the ship."

THE LONELY BOY EARL

May Go Back To Canada

LONDON, (By Mail).

The new Earl of Egmont will allow only one person to come near him.

When he went back to Avon Castle, Ringwood, Hampshire, after being called away to find his father, the "Rancher Earl," had died from his car crash injuries, he sent for one friend—Bert Rabbits, a village youth of twenty, three years older than himself.

Togetter they wander among the woods of Avon Castle, with all the gates locked.

"I guess I just feel stunned," the young Earl said.

"I cannot think—I can make no plans. I don't know if I shall go back to Canada: it depends on what my uncle advises when he comes from Canada."

Villagers of Ringwood mourn with the young Earl and try in vain to reach him to offer consolation.

Hundreds of people in all parts of the country have sent telegrams letters and gifts.

The Dowagar Countess of Egmont, who lived at Avon Castle before "Mr. Fred Perceval" and his son arrived two years ago from a Canadian ranch to take over, has offered the young Earl hospitality. But he cannot leave the surroundings he shared with his father.

CHEAPER PRUSSIAN SPAS

Charges Brought To Pre-War Level

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The price reductions made last year and this year in the Prussian state spas have brought the figures for both cure-tax and treatment-baths, medicines, etc.—down to the pre-war level, and in some instances even below it. The state is the owner of eight such health resorts—Ems on the Lahn, Schwalbach and Schlangenbad in the Taunus, Bertrich on the Moselle, Wildungen in Hessia, Nenndorf and Rehburg in Hanover and the great North Sea bathing resort of Norderney. Two of these, Norderney and Wildungen, have been leased to private undertakings, but the other six are conducted by the state itself. All these have been state spas since 1866 with the exception of Bad Wildungen, which came to Prussia when the former principality of Waldeck was annexed to Prussia in 1929.

SAFETY FIRST

A study of how to make motoring safer is a question that is being given great attention by motor manufacturers and motor authorities throughout the world. When an accident occurs and the car is suddenly stopped, the occupants of the front seat are forced into the windscreen, and the greatest damage to passengers in case of accident is through broken windscreen glass. Only recently two motor car passengers in Southern India died through loss of blood occasioned by a broken windscreen.

England has passed a law making it compulsory to put Safety glass in all windscreens used in the British Isles.

A 3-lb. stone was thrown during the recent riots in Bombay. It was embedded in the windscreen of a Ford Car. Fortunately for the driver, the Ford Standard windscreen is Safety glass, otherwise the stone would have gone completely through the windshield, resulting in serious injury to the driver.

EVERYTHING UPSIDE DOWN

Strange Freak Of An Eight-Year-Old Boy

DURBAN, (By Mail).

A little boy who is left-handed and sees everything upside down is described in a letter from the boy's father to the "Natal Mercury."

The father, Mr. N. I. Sholto-Douglas, writes:—

"I have a son of eight. He has been left-handed and he see everything upside down.

"I have made no attempt to force him to write with his right hand, though I have naturally done my utmost to make his writing normal. This is a matter of extreme difficulty to him as it is against his natural bent and as difficult for him as writing backwards would be to us.

"The greatest difficulty to him is reading, as he first thinks every 'n' a 'u', every 'p' a 'q', every 'd' a 'b', and so on. Thus, on meeting any of these letters he has to make a mental effort to decide which it is.

"He tries hard, but usually has had luck and chooses the wrong one.....

"He cannot be trusted to print a whole word without inverting at least one letter. He is clever at sums. He added correctly at an unusually early age and at eight has been through most of the rules of decimals.

"Ye through he gets the correct result of additions, he frequently ets sums wrong through investing the result and carrying the wrong figure.

"Thus, if he gets 56, his instinct is to put the 5 in the answer, carrying the 6. It will easily be understood what detriment this curious defect will be to him all through his school career."

LATE SIR DORAB TATA'S SERVICES TO SPORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The services of the late Sir Dorab Tata to sport in various directions were unsurpassed. In fact we have not seen a more devoted lover of sport, at a meeting held at the Parsi Gymkhana over which Sir Dorab presided in 1919 and performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. J. E. Framji Patel, Sir Dorab openly declared as follows.

"I would assure you that I have always taken a greater pride in being called a sportsman than in anything else. Only the other day at Mahableshwar I was talking to a friend at Government House and I told him that I would much rather be the president of the Maylebone Cricket Club than be the Viceroy of India, and that I would much prefer to be on the managing Committee of the M.C.C. than in the Executive Council of the Viceroy or the Governor. And that I value more highly the distinction of being an honorary member of the M.C.C. than any other honour. "He added that sports had been a sort of a fetish with him all his life and that he well remembered the occasions years ago when his dear and lamented father asked him the number of bales of cotton that they had shipped. He (Sir Dorab) was always at a loss to give the exact number from memory and would ask to be allowed to refer to the books, but when his father would ask him how many centuries W. G. Grace had made and what was the year in which he last made a century, he (the speaker) was invariably found ready with figures and could repeat them on the spot from memory and then his father would ask him how it was that he could remember these cricket records so murh better than the number of cotton bales."

Sir Dorab was acknowledged to be a great sportsman had his services to sport of every description, and particularly to cricket were unique. He and his late father the great Mr. Jamshedji Tata were among the early founders of the Parsi Gymkhana. Sir Dorab was in fact one of the first Honorary Secretaries of the Gymkhana. Similarly he was the founder and Honorary Secretary of the High Schools Athletic Association. He took a great interest in the Olympic Games and always helped Indians who want to take part therein. In fact Tata Palace was known for its hospitality to the members of Cricket Teams that came to play in India from England and similarly distinguished Indian cricket teams were entertained at the same house. I need not dwell on Sir Dorab's services. I will only say that it is the duty of all keen sportsmen of every class and creed to take early steps with a view to commemorate his memory in a Gymkhana. For this purpose it is the Parsi Gymkhana of Bombay to whom we all expect to take the lead and call a general meeting at an early date. It would be in the fitness of things that the people not only of Bombay, but of the whole of India, should join in raising a suitable memorial of the Late Sir Dorab Tata as an ardent lover of sport and its unassuming patron.—Yours, etc.

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.

Motion Picture Society Of India

We learn from the Motion Picture Society of India that the first important General Body Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, (16th instant), at 6 p.m. The intimation and agenda will be sent to all interested in the Society. Election of Office-bearers will most probably take place in this meeting as also decision regarding the work to be taken on hand immediately.

Bhatia Maternity Hospital

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at the Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay; is conducted for women and children for the Bhatia community. During the month of May 1932, in all 1427 patients were attended to at the centre and the Hospital.

Out of these, 698 were women, 393 children and 336 infants. 25 cases were admitted in the hospital. The average attendance was 45.4. The number of deliveries during the month was 20. Forty-nine expectant mothers were under observation.

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4. Upon recovery you resume payment of premium.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 11, 1988.
Parsi—Deh 12, 1301.
Muslim—Safar 10, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 17m.
Hightide—8-13, 19-54
Lowtide—1-44, 14-0
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m. New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a.m., 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m., a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee. 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 17.

Bombay Swadeshi League. Public Meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "My Sin," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Hindle Wakes," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Goldie," Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "Laughing Sinners," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto "Champ" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Cock of the Air," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Over the Hill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME —12 noon selection of Indian Gramophone records. 7 p.m. instrumental music violin solo by Mr. L. R. Kamath and Mandolini solo by Mr. P. M. Mungre. 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. R B Ewbank, Mr. and Mrs. H F Knight, Mr. and Mrs. A C J Bailey, Mrs. E Gawan Taylor, Mr. J B A Hankey and Mr. D'A A Dawes dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) on Thursday, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Life and Teachings of Lord Buddha."

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the fifth year of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at the above Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital, on Friday at 6-30 p.m. when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Dr. S. V. Cooper, D.O., (Oxon), D O M S (London) will speak in contact glasses.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Mantua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th inst.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Van Bureu" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

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star of the Metropolitan Opera in
The ROGUE SONG
ALL COLOUR PICTURE
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Admissions daily 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. except on holidays.
Admissions on Saturdays, 8 to 11 a.m.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED IN DESERVING CASES.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Public Meeting On Friday

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League has issued the following statement:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday 17th June 1932 at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, President of the League will preside and a number of prominent public men of Bombay will speak.

"SWADESHI WEEK" POSTPONED

The Bombay Swadeshi League greatly regrets that the arrangements to observe a Swadeshi week in Bombay City, comprising, a moving exhibition of Swadeshi goods and a Women's procession, have had to be postponed again owing to the continuance of unsettled conditions in the city. This is mainly in deference to the wishes of the exhibitors who had originally agreed to participate in the moving exhibition.

It has been decided, however, to hold a public meeting which will be held as mentioned above on Friday 17th June.

There will be enrolment of members of the League on the evening of Thursday the 16th June and Friday the 17th June. Workers of the League have been supplied with Membership forms and receipt books to enrol members for the League in all the Wards of the city. Arrangements will be made to sell the Economic Pamphlets published for the League by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. Swadeshi Directory and the League's new journal "Svadeshi" at the stall kept at the entrance to the hall. All other literature published by the League will be distributed free.

FRIGHTENING HINDU PASSENGERS

Baseless Rumours Contradicted

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

The attention of the Hindu Relief Committee has been drawn to a complaint made in the "Hindustan" of the 10th instant, that their workers are frightening away Hindu passengers coming from up-country at the Bombay Central and the Victoria Terminus stations telling them that Mahomedan victoria drivers get passengers killed in Mahomedan localities and that workers compel such passengers not to travel by such victorias.

The Committee have investigated and considered this complaint and they find that the said allegations of the victoria-wallas are not true or justifiable.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS.

Certain cases have happened and some of them are reported to the Police authorities where up-country passengers have come to trouble or have been injured while travelling in victorias driven by Mahomedans and the Committee considered it advisable to caution and direct up-country Hindu passengers coming to those stations and help them with information and directions as they are utter strangers to Bombay.

The Committee assure the public that in doing this they had no intention whatsoever to harm Mahomedan drivers or hurt their feelings but they were compelled to do it on account of unavoidable circumstances and in the interests and for the safety of unwary passengers coming to Bombay.

Preserving Peace At Golpitha

At a meeting of the residents round about Golpitha and Round Temple held on Saturday last a Working Committee for restoring peace in the area was formed with Mr. Allimahomed Jallaludin, J.P., as President.

A meeting of this Working Committee was held on Sunday last at Crown Cinema, when the following was among the resolutions passed:

This meeting resolves that on all days between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning and in the afternoon between 2 and 10 members of this Committee should stand at the entrance of their respective lanes and by their presence influence all to preserve peace and order.

Expect To Hear From De Valera?

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Thomas was asked in the House of Commons whether as a result of the recent conversations with members of the Irish Free State Government, it was now proposed to conduct further negotiations in preparation for OOtawa. He had nothing to add to the official communique issued last Friday except that he understood it was likely that a further communication would be received from the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State after he had had an opportunity of discussion with his colleagues.—B. O. W.

'C' WARD COMMITTEE FORMED

The Personnel

The Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee in a press note dated Monday, states:—

"A meeting of the members of the Corporation, representing the 'C' Ward, and other citizens was held at the Corporation Hall on Saturday, (11th instant) at 1 p. m. when the following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee; Mr. N. M. Talpade; Dr. Solanki; Mr. Mahomedally Allabux; Mr Gulve; Mr. Ratansey and others Mr. Mohanlal Desai; Dr. D'Souza Rao Bahadur Asvale; Mr. Vedak; Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsni Mulji.

It was proposed by Mr. N. M Talpade, and seconded by Mr Mohanlal M. Desai, that Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee do take the chair.

In the beginning the Chairman regretted the absence of the Mahomedan members of the Committee, and said that it was difficult to go ahead with the work of the Conciliation Committee without their co-operation, but he hoped that in view of the urgent necessity of the work vefore them they had better carry on the work of the meeting and trust of getting full support and co-operation from both the communities.

COMMITTEE FOR C WARD

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and said that it was the desire of the Citizens' Concillation Committee that a Committee of the representatives of the C Ward be formed to move about and make arrangements for preparation of peace in the 'C' Ward.

Mr. Mohanlal, at this stage, suggested that as a local Committee at the Crown Cinema was formed on Friday, the 10th instant there was no neccessity for a Committee of this nature.

Dr. Solanki explained then that the object of the Committee appointed at the Crown Cinema was merely to take measures for peace and protection in the area round the Round Temple and Null Bazar, while the function of the Committee under reference goes to look after the whole 'C' Ward.

Mr. Talpade then repudiated the remarks of some gentleman regarding Fanaswadi, and said that that place was not the storm centre of the 'C' Ward, and it was merely a delusion to think in that way. He agreed to the formation of a Committee as suggested by the Chairman.

Dr. Alban D'Souza then moved the following resolution:—

"That a "C" Ward Committee of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee be formed, with powers to co-opt., consisting of representatives of "C" Ward of the Municipal Corporation and also of other citizens from other wards who may be useful in the work of restoration of peace."

This resolution was seconded by Prof. Rao and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Vedak proposed that Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee be elected permanent Chairman of this Committee. Mr. Mahomedally Allabux seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

Following are the names of some prominent Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen proposed and accepted as members of the Committee:

HINDUS

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai; Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee; Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai; Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt; Prof. V. G. Rao.

MAHOMEDANS

Mr. Abdul Latif Curtey; Capt. Alban D'Souza; Mr. Mahomedally Allabux; Mr. K. H. S. Khatri; Mr. Allarakhia Abba; Mr. Haroon Tar Mahomed Noorani; Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtulla.

Besides these gentlemen many other prominent citizens of the Ward were also proposed as members of the Committee.

Sea Borne Trade At Okha Bunder

The total amount of merchandise at Port Okha during May, 1932 amounted to tons 8617 value Rs. 5,14,016 consisting of tons 603 Sugar value Rs. 1,01,895 tons 335 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 52,749, tons 7117 Coal value Rs. 1,28,106, and Machinery etc., value Rs. 2,31,266. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 16983 consisting of tons 2350 Cement, tons 13039 Salt tons 1590 Castor Seeds, and tons 4 skins. The number of vessels entered in the Port Okha was 14. The total export during the corresponding period amounted to tons 3844 value Rs. 4,87,223 consisting of tons 756 Sugar value Rs. 77,761, tons 226 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 39,300 and Machinery etc., value Rs. 3,70,162. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 6495 consisting of tons 1275 Cement, and tons 5220 Salt. The number of vessels entered in the Port was seven.

PROTEST AGAINST KEEPING LIQUOR SHOPS OPEN

"F" Ward Peace Committee Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of the "F" Ward Peace Committee have issued the following statement:—

The meeting of the "F" Ward Peace Committee was held on Sunday the 12th instant at 7 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Dadaji Ganpat Patil Mill manager where more than forty working class leaders from the Hindu and Mahomedan committies were present.

Reverend S. Rahater, the president of the Committee took the chair and Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee read the report of the last meeting. Speeches were made by Dr. Patanker, Dr. Govinda and Messrs. Mahadev Mohite Master, Yusuf Mohamed and others. Revd. S. Rahater discussed with the leaders the situation in "F" Ward localities. Owing to the "F" Ward being a large area and the difficulty that is experienced in exercising proper control over the persons under the influence of alcohol the following resolutions were put before the Committee and were unanimously passed:—

This meeting regrets to note that inspite of the general request to close the liquor and toddy shops on this side on Saturday and Sunday the 11th and 12th instant respectively being the pay days of the mills, they were not ordered to be closed by the authorities.

This meeting recommends to send two or more representatives to attend the meetings of the Central Peace Committee to explain in detail the views of the "F" Ward Peace Committee.

That, as per resolution passed at the previous meeting, the President, the Secretary and others should approach the Police Authorities of this ward to secure their timely co-operation in case of emergency.

It is proposed to hold the next meeting on Wednesday the 15th June, at the same place at 7-30 p.m. when it is hoped that all the leaders of both communities will very kindly attend.

INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION

Camp At Aundh Closed For Monsoon

BOMBAY, June 13.

The Indian Gliding Association have just completed their six months camp at Aundh, during which over 150 members were enlisted, two Primary types of Gliders built and 10 students qualified for their "A" License.

The most fascinating flight of the season was made by Mr. Kabali the first Indian Airman and the Honorary Secretary of the Association lasting for three and a half minutes at a height of about 200 feet and covering a distance of about a mile and a half. Mr. Kabali hopes to do much more when the Secondary type of Glider, which is under construction is ready.

CAMP CLOSED FOR MONSOON.

The camp is temporarily closed because of the high and gusty winds and heavy rains. The Indian Gliding Association is in close touch with all the Gliding Association of the world and have several princes as their patrons. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the chief of Aundh are taking a keen interest in Gliding and the latter has given every facility to the Association for opening their camp in his State and donated £100 for the purpose of constructing a workshop and a fire drome.

GLIDING CLUB IN PROVINCE.

The Association are trying to establish Gliding Clubs in all the Provinces of India. The establishment of a few such Clubs is already under consideration and young and educated Indians are evincing great enthusiasm for this new kind of sport. The Association still invite young men in other Provinces to take up the work and assure them of their full co-operation and technical assistance. They feel that gliding should be made an All-India sport about the success of which they are quite confident because of the personal interest taken by Major Tymms, Director, Civil Aviation in India and Dr. Normand, the Director-General of Observatories.—A.P.

Dollar Steamship Lines Ltd.

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Van Buren" will arrive here on the 16th instant at 2 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 1 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon, the 17th instant, with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

"STORY OF A COW"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to read the "official" story of the missing cow given by Mr. Parvate, on behalf of the Gowerdhan Samastha in the issue of the "Chronicle" dated 18th May, which has been recently brouggt to my notice by a friend of mine.

Without going into the irrelevant and long-winded letter that Mr. Parvate has scribbled, I would like to mention that the "official" version of how the cow came into the Goverdhan Building is entirely misleading. I again maintain that the cow was saved from a butcher. For I from the Bandra Slaughter House have in my possession a receipt to show that the particular cow was rescued from the hands of butchers by one Mr. Ramdas Bholanidas. This official version is a sufficient condemnation of the ways the affairs of the Goverdhan Samstha in Bombay are looked after by the wide-awake and alert paid, as well as voluntary, workers certified by Mr. Parvate from Poona.

But for this misleading "official" version, I would not have cared to go into the details of how obstructions were put and objections were raised against granting maintenance and feeding allowance for the cow and how after a great deal of trouble by an old lady who is a tenant in the ground floor of the building, the authorities of the Bombay Samastha generously voted Rs. 7-8-0 per month. And when one knows all the trouble that the old lady was put to, one wonders really at the time and harassment it caused her when the association say they had spent Rs. 3 lakhs for charity in maintenance of cows. The building in Bombay surely does not house cows, but men and women, who from their personal experience know it is better to be a tenant of a private landlord than this philanthropic institution.

One word more, and I have done; The cow, which, according to the official version somehow refused to budge from this building, was taken away for the selfish motives of sending it to the Pinjrapole and getting it grossed. Who was responsible for this? Can the authorities of the institution tell me?

It is better if in future they do not go into irrelevant matters but answer to the point at issue.

—Yours, etc.,

LOVER OF COWS.

Bombay, June 10.

Free Night School At Malad

An influential committee has been formed with Seth Chunilal Girdharlal as Chairman and Seth Maganlal Dayabhai as Vice-Chairman to impart free primary education, specially amongst the depressed" classes and "untouchables" and as a first measure a night class was opened Monday evening by the Vice-Chairman in the Local Board Gujerati School by the kind permission of the Chairman, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District.

A representative gathering witnessed the opening ceremony when 14 "untouchables" enrolled themselves as students.

Mr. Patil, Chairman of the Local School Committee, was also present.

100 YEAR OLD WOMAN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bismillabai Khan Saheb, a 100-year-old Muslim woman staying at Bohri Chawl in Yakoob Street died on Monday afternoon at the J.J. Hospital. She accidently fell down in her house some days back and sustained a simple fracture of her right ankle. She applied some home medicine for some days, but when her condition grew worse she was removed to the J.J. Hospital. She died in the hospital at 1-45 on Monday.

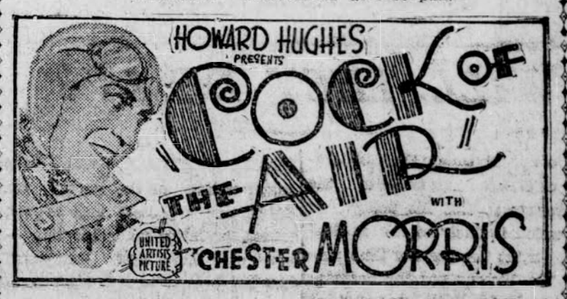
MISSING MUSSALMANS.

The Secretary, Muslim Committee, writes:—

The following persons are reported missing since the commencement of the riots. Those persons who possess any information about the whereabouts, etc., of these persons will communicate the same to us at. 27, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhonis, Bombay.

1 Kadia Suleman Rahimbux; 2 Abdul Karim Haji Dawood; 3 Suleman Mitha; 4 Karim Khan Nadrisha Khan; 5 Kassam Hussian Alli Hussain; 6 Mahomed Karim Aptu; 7 Abdul Kader Ali Mahomed; 8 Karim Khan; 9 Ismail Isaak; 10 Aliya Khan Kajjan Khan; 11 Abdulla Usman, 12 Syed Mahomood; 13 Hafiz Shafi; 14 Razakhan Rajabally; 15 Bashir Ahmed Sirajuddin; 16 Ilmahomed Bika; 17 Abdul Kader Gulam Hussain; 18 Sheikh Adam Sheikh Usman, and 19 Salal Usman Fakir.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE THURSDAY at 3-30 p.m.



AND THE BEAUTIFUL
BILLIE DOVE
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN HELL'S ANGELS, BUT THIS TIME LOVE, LAUGHTER AND PARIS.
TWO NEW SONG HITS. 'LOVE ME' AND 'PUPPETS ON PARADE'
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

America's greatest stage stars are at last in talkies. And in the saucy, naughty comedy that excited Broadway for more than a year
Next Saturday at THE CAPITOL. Plans open.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HEAR JOAN SING!
Also showing an all-colour MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE SCREEN'S TWO MOST INTIMATE STARS.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY
EXCLUSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF 1932
DERBY
SEE THE WONDERFUL WAY
"APRIL THE 5TH"
WON THE BLUE RIBBAND OF THE TURF.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The finest News Film in the world.

PATHE CINEMA
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH.
A PICTURE YOU'LL SEE OVER and OVER AGAIN
"THE FRONT PAGE"
"THE FRONT PAGE"
WITH
ADOLPHE MENJOU
PAT O'BRIEN, MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT, HORTON, WALTER CATLETT, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE.
Not a gang story—but more exciting than all the gang stories combined.
A GREAT ROMANCE—TEEMING WITH THRILLS! SEETHING WITH DRAMA.
Directed By
LOUIS MILESTONE
The man who directed "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT".
"THE FRONT PAGE"
HAD THE SIGNIFICANT HONOUR OF BEING SHOWN BY SPECIAL REQUEST TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA, LAST WEEK.
Book your seats in advance.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL
(Dar-ul-uloom)
CENT PER CENT MATRICULATION RESULTS.
All the boys in the Matriculation Class were sent up and all of them passed.

HOLIDAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY, Tuesday

All the important markets if the city remained closed to-day, being a holi-day. As the main gates of the Mulji Jetha Market remained closed, the Congress volunteers, who appeared on the scene, went away.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932

WILL THEY DO IT?

The appeal which Dr. Subbaroyan of Madras has made to the Viceroy to reverse his policy of repression is likely to fall on deaf ears, for, at the present time neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State for India, nor any of the many Provincial Governors seems in a mood to listen to appeals of this kind, being quite convinced that the Congress movement has been completely subdued and that the only thing which now remains to be done is to give it a decent burial by re-enacting the Ordinances. Signs are not wanting, either in India or in England, that the Government really believe that their policy has been successful and that a little more of the same kind of administration will achieve the end they have in view. Dr. Subbaroyan has become vocal exactly five-and-a-half months too late It may be better to arrive late than never, but it would have been more helpful if he and his friends had expressed themselves uncompromisingly against the reactionary and repressive policy of the Government when it was first launched in January last.

BEATING THE AIR.

Two main points emerge from the letter—one is the need for the conversion of officials to the views expressed in the appeal, and the second is the "initiation of measures to secure the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress in an agreed settlement for the future working of a responsible self-governing constitution based on full Dominion Status for India." These objects will meet with the approval of all good people in India, but that will not help them forward in any way at Simla, for the Viceroy, supremely out of touch with realities as he is on his Olympian eminence, is fully persuaded that the whole of India is behind him, and he is now, no doubt, greatly fortified in his belief by the fact that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is beside him. It does not appear likely, therefore, that Lord Willingdon will take much notice of the worthy Dr. Subbaroyan's protest and appeal, unless the latter made his 'bundobast' with the new Commerce Member before he left Madras to take up his new duties at Simla. Nor, we fear, will the Doctor's strictures on the undue severity with which Ordinance rule is carried out, make much impression in a quarter which began by being impervious to protests of this kind and is not likely, therefore, to end by suddenly becoming so sensitive to appeals of this kind.

ARE THEY READY TO ACT?

The question with which the whole country is now faced is whether the Government are going to re-enact the Ordinances. Dr. Subbaroyan and his friends tell the Government that they have no power to re-enact the Ordinances, but it would be interesting to do know what they are going to do in case the Government persist. Are the new party in Madras and the Moderate leaders in the country generally going to content themselves with appeals and resolutions and verbose denunciations of measures which constitute a gross invasion of public liberties and rights, and then sit with folded hands waiting for the next call for co-operation from the Government? If that is all they are prepared to do in the attainment of their objective, if their activity is to begin and end with making petitions, they might spare us the ordeal of reading them. If the end of Ordinance rule is to be ensured and a policy of conciliation inaugurated by a genuine fulfilment of the Government's promises, Dr. Subbaroyan and his Moderate friends need to unite with all other sections in the country in making it clearly understood that there will be no co-operation as long as a single Ordinance remains in force or if a single promise of the Government remains unfulfilled.

Women And The Vote

Indian women have been as insistent on adult franchise as men both at the Round Table Conference and outside. They have done better at least in one respect, in dissociating themselves from the clamour for communal electorates. But the Indian Franchise Committee has failed to appreciate their bold stand. Its own proposals for women's franchise are neither bold nor consistent. Having ruled out, for women as well as men, the most equitable demand for adult franchise, the Committee was confronted with the task of effecting a decent increase in the present scandalously low representation of women. But neither a reduced property franchise for men and women alike nor a minimum literary test nor both would suffice to bring about the requisite increase. So the Committee has proposed for women two special and additional qualifications calculated to give them about one-fifth of the total voting strength These qualifications are first bare literacy and secondly being the wife of a man entitled to a vote by a property test. The second qualification is a novel and somewhat anomalous one and becomes particularly anomalous in the case of a man who may have more than one wife, though the Committee attempts to get over this difficuly by providing that only the senior wife should be entitled to the vote.

EXAGGERATED OBJECTIONS.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, following the lead of Moulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub, a member of the Franchise Committee, takes strong exception to these proposals on various grounds. Its chief objections are that the special qualifications for women will cause friction among various classes of voters and that the method of enfranchising the wives of men voters introduces the objectionable principle of plural voting and "removes for the future all incentive for the reform of such laws as prevent the women of India from inheriting property" Sir Mohammad Yakub also objects, in his separate note in the Franchise Committee's Report, that the proposals will "enhance the urban voting power as compared with the rural and the Hindu as compared with the Muslim." We are not at all enamoured of the Franchise Committee's proposals, but the particular objections mentioned above are obviously much exaggerated.

AND AN ABSURD ONE.

Socially and politically, women have been so much wronged all these years that a small concession in the shape of a special franchise should not and will not cause discontent among fair-minded persons. And opposition to any special franchise for women comes with ill grace from those who incessantly clamour for special representation in all possible forms and fields. The possibility of plural voting is due much less to the particular form of women's franchise than to the general subordination of women to men in the present state of society. As men have failed all these years to remove that subjection, it is time women were given special facilities to help in the redress of their wrongs. It is absurd to contend that, merely because some women get the vote without owning property, they and their supporters will lose all incentive to reform the laws which prevent women from inheriting property. As regards Sir Mohammad's objections that the proposals will enhance urban voting power as compared with the rural and the Hindu as compared with the Muslim, it must be noted that these objections, so far as they have any force, may be urged against almost any franchise short of adult suffrage, whether it be based on literacy or property.

THE LAST WORD.

The right objection to the Franchise Committee's proposals for women's franchise is not that it makes a special concession to women but that it does not go far enough to help men and women alike. The only way to be absolutely fair to both the sexes and all the communities and all classes of society is to enforce adult franchise straightway. But the Committee were either too reactionary or too timid to recommend this measure. They could at least have made a beginning with adult franchise in all large towns, thereby enfranchising a fairly large number of women in a legitimate and consistent manner. But the reactionaries seem to have determined not to show that adult franchise is practicable in India. It is fortunate that the last word on the question rests, not with the Lothian Committee, nor the British Cabinet, but with the people of India.

ANOTHER KOREA?

An indication of the British Government's uneasiness over the policy Japan is pursuing in Manchuria is provided in the reply the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave to an interpellation in the Commons on Tuesday. Questioned regarding the intentions of the Japanese Government as to the control of the Manchurian customs, Captain Eden replied that Japan's control over the customs "would be entirely inconsistent with the assurances given by the Japanese Government that they share Britain's desire to see the integrity of the Chinese maritime customs maintained."

Japanese assurances have, however, proved, in the case of Manchuria, valueless. They are in sharp contrast with her achievements. The phraseology in which the Japanese Government clothe their "intentions" is unexceptionable and helps them in getting out of an awkward situation at Geneva. Japan declared repeatedly at Geneva her intention to abide by the Nine Power Treaty. The very first article of that Treaty binds Japan and the eight other signatories "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China." But this does not prevent the Japanese Government from administering Manchuria, through the creation of a puppet Manchukuo "Republic," simply as if it were another Korea. Japanese grab of Manchuria is a 'fait accompli' and the Powers are notoriously unable to help China to assert her sovereign rights over this lost territory. Its "territorial and administrative integrity" as a Chinese province is destroyed by Japan and the only feeble protest the Powers make is to remind her that she signed the Nine Power Treaty.

The "nipponizing" of Manchuria proceeds systematically. In a recent speech General Araki, Minister of War in the Inukai Cabinet, declared that Japan was determined to pursue her policy in Manchuria "regardless of what America or China or the League might say." Major Hanaya, lately attached to the political section of the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria, was even more explicit regarding this policy. In a Tokyo paper he emphasized that the real seat of authority in the Manchukuo Government was "a board or directorate with six bureaux under it, each of them having, like the board itself, a Japanese at its head." It will not be surprising if this board of directors in charge of a "Republic" declare that in the interests of "peace and good government" the Manchurian customs must be "supervised" by them."

REMOVAL OF OATH MEANS NO "SEVERANCE"

But Free State Refuses To Be Treated As A British Colony, Says De Valera

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DUBLIN, June 3.
(By Air Mail).

During the debate on the Oath Removal Bill in the Free State Senate a Labour Senator said that he proposed to vote for the Bill because he believed that the Oath should never have been in the Constitution and because he believed that the bulk of the people were in favour of its removal. He held that the Government were within their rights in removing the Oath without consultation with anybody else. The very people who would vote against the passing of that measure were those who took out of the Constitution the power of the Referendum.

Answering the fears entertained by a few members of the Senate that the Oath Removal Bill would have reaction detrimental to the Irish people, a Senator who has a considerable experience of over 25 years of trade with British industrialists, declared that if he wanted to disguise the fact that he was an Irishman, he could not do it successfully with the British merchants. He pointed out that political feeling between Ireland and Britain frequently ran very high. Nonetheless he was positively convinced that he had never lost a bit of business by reason of political ill-will since British merchants did not want to commit economic suicide at the bidding of British politicians.

REMOVAL NECESSARY FOR INTERNAL PEACE.

Another Senator characterised the Oath Removal Bill as the first real Safety Bill. He said: "Ten years ago many of our people were deceived and were led to believe they could carry on under peaceful conditions and still have the Oath. The experience of those bitter years had taught them that the Oath had been maintained at the expense of internal peace. If they had not internal peace, they could not hope to have stable Government, and without stable Government, they could not hope to have prosperity. It was sad to find in our midst a body of Irishmen definitely prepared to disregard the expressed will of the people and prepared to sacrifice the sovereignty of the State in a last desperate effort to wring from the people a hollow expression of loyalty and tribute to a foreign empire."

A DOMESTIC QUESTION.

Though addressing the Senators, Mr. de Valera took the opportunity of answering a series of charges made across the Channel by the British politicians. He contended that the Senate was not being asked to agree to a policy of severance. What was involved was simply the question whether they should impose upon their own members a test which prevented a section of the people from being represented in the Parliament of that part of the country over which they had jurisdiction. There was no gesture of defiance, he continued, in their attitude—they were doing a thing that they had a right to do.

It was suggested that they should hold the question up until the people had had an opportunity of considering it. The people had considered it for almost ten years. He wanted to see the Irish people able to have any Government they wished for, and to do so by peaceful means; he wished also to see that every section of the Irish people should have an opportunity of pursuing peaceful means towards that end. He wanted to take away from any section of the Irish people the desire to use means other than those.

COMMON FIGHT FOR COMMON INTERESTS.

"I believe," continued the President, "that if we do go to Ottawa, if we meet there the British representatives and if this question is discussed, I do believe that every one of them will realise we are fighting a common fight in standing for those principles of democracy. In this common fight there are common interests involved." Mr. de Valera continuing said, they were as much entitled to say they had not broken the Treaty as the Cosgravites had said they had. Speaking of those who abused the rights of freedom, Mr. de Valera observed: "The whole struggle of our people was simply not one of aggression but one of defence. They were simply working to maintain their right to govern themselves in their own way without interfering with any of the liberties that other people had." Finally, the President urged the Senators to pass the Bill. He believed, it was in the best interests of the country. He believed that holding it up was not going to be beneficial. It was no

(Continued on page 7).

Notes of the Day

Congressman Or Communalist?

Dr. Moonje justifies his self-imposed mission to England on the ground that it would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the Hindus not to press their viewpoint on Government "so long as the Hindus have faith that the question of relationship between India and England is capable of amicable settlement through friendly conversations and negotiations." We had thought that Dr. Moonje, as a member of the R. T. Conference, had enough opportunities to press the Hindu standpoint again and again at the Conference and that he would not join in the game of clandestine conferences when the Congress is preoccupied with other insistent matters. He naively asks: "The Congress is fighting for its cause; then what should the Hindus do?" It is curious that a question like this should be asked by one who calls himself a Congressman.

Sir C. P. Arrives.

In the course of an interview to a local paper Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the acting Commerce Member, said, "a large part of his work would be occupied with problems arising out of the constitutional changes now being contemplated, especially with reference to the communal solution." We wonder whether this one-time nationalist Moderate has been specially given this temporary appointment for unravelling the mysteries of the communal problem, which neither the Viceroy nor the Premier has been able to solve. Sir C. P., when out of job, had appealed to the Viceroy to accelerate the constitutional reforms and now that he has got one he must be thinking that his special work is to solve the communal conundrum and the many other questions allied to it. He would do far better if he tried to meet the demands of the Railwaymen, who are agitated over their dismissal by the Government for one reason or another, and avoid a general strike which now seems to be a certainty, as the employees feel no alternative is left to them to make their protest felt. This is an all-India question and it appears as if the Railway Board are managing things their own way without reference to other important considerations.

Misdirected Retrenchment.

Some sound suggestions for retrenchment in the Bombay University's expenditure were made at Monday's meeting of the Senate. But most of them were unfortunately turned down, including even a general 10 per cent cut, proposed by Mr. K. T. Shah and supported by Sir Jivanji Mody. In the next few years the University will not, we fear, receive large grants from Government, and the sooner the Senate learns to accommodate itself to limited means, the better the chances for the various reforms that body has undertaken. One result of the Senate's refusal to reduce the ordinary expenditure of the University like that of conducting examinations was that a modest grant of Rs. 6,000 for physical culture was summarily rejected. We expected a better judgment from those who have the power to influence the education of the young.

Deserves a Pension.

Col. Sir B. H. Nanawatty has written a screed to the local Anglo-Indian paper on the waning influence of the Congress. We have no objection to his garrulities being advertised. From beginning to end they are full of half-truths and untruths, we can only attribute them to his age. He thinks the Ordinances have done a great deal of good and have "proved a blessing in disguise." We should not have cared to notice these aberrations, but for the fact that he makes some baseless charges against Mahatma Gandhi. He thinks that Gandhiji was "intoxicated" by the treatment he got in London and Simla and that he made extravagant demands. The happenings at the Round Table Conference are of recent date and the public still remember them, and no amount of misrepresentation will deviate Gandhiji from his purpose. We think the real, object of the letter is to advertise the writer's own wares—of loyalty meetings and Loyalty Leagues, in which some people find a solace in these days of economic depression. Really he deserves a pension or another title for his services.

CHINA'S TALL MAN

Giant Among Lilliputans

NANKING (By Mail.)

China, the nation of small statured men, has its tall man, and according to his girth and height, China is veritably a country of Lilliputans.

He is Mr. Chang Shu-mei and he is a waiter in the Continental Park here. He is 23 years old and earns 50 mex (about £3) a month, out of which he supports a large family besides spending dollar 30 a month alone on his food. He eats 40 loaves of Chinese bread in a single meal. He is two thirds taller than a man of normal height.

Chang says despite the fact that he sees hundreds of people in the Park daily, he is very lonely, as there is no one in his part of the world with whom he "can talk face to face" without bending almost double.—Reuter.

False Teeth Cause "Hungerstrike"

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

The Hongkew Park disaster in which a Korean was alleged to have thrown the bomb that caused death and serious wounds to Japanese officials, had the following aftermath.

Subsequent to the outrage many Koreans in Shanghai were rounded up and held for investigation. Among them was Mr. C. H. Ahn.

Immediately after Mr. Ahn was detained reports spread like wild fire that the Koreans held were on hunger strike as a protest against their arrests.

An interview with Mr. Ahn revealed, however, that he was the cause of the rumour. He said that in the hurried exit he was forced to make from his home under Japanese guard, he forgot his false teeth, consequently could eat only specially prepared foods.

He declared that the Japanese are giving him only soft foods and liquids in deference to his condition, and at his request. The other Koreans are stated to be eating normally.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

Nudism in lovely surroundings, away from dusty crowds and unhealthy wet clothing'."

* * *

The story comes from Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, who finds time hangs heavy on his hands. You can believe it or not. We do not.

Tipsy-Cake

The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the control of the Manchurian customs by the Japanese Government would be entirely inconsistent with the assurances given by the Japanese Government that they share Britain's desire to see the integrity of the Chinese maritime customs maintained. Japan does'nt see it in quite the same light. She shares the desire still but finds herself morally and conscientiously unable to fulfil it.

* * *

For the first time since he became an exile the ex-Kaiser has been allowed to leave his estate at Doorn and take up his quarters at Zaandpoort, a seaside resort. He is only on a holiday trip of course.

* * *

No political significance in it assures Reuter. All the same it would be awfully easy to slip round by sea to the Elbe.

* * *

We award this the prize for the best caption of the week:
TACKLING DISARMAMENT
"BIG GUNS BUSY AT GENEVA"
That's just about the measure of it.

* * *

In order not to be left behind by our intelligent contemporaries, we would like to say that, by the time these lines are in print, the Monsoon may have already burst.

* * *

At the same time we may as well confide to you that it's not very likely. The monsoon is officially reported as "missing". It was last seen off Malabar but has since receded. It keeps on playing this trick. It's surely up to our metereological experts to see that it doesn't get away next time.

* * *

"Next to carbolic acid, as a 'popular' poison, come the mineral acids—hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric. Within this group come 'spirits of salts'."—"Indian Daily Telegraph".

* * *

We are rather partial to a drop of Prussic Acid ourselves. But you should see Professor L. S. Rao wolf the lot. The Professor has done a great deal to papularise some of our strongest mineral poisons.

* * *

Sir Ernest Hotson says that every other man you meet in Bombay is bankrupt. A proud boast for the man who was Home Member for five years and Acting Governor for six months. But thank God the I.C.S. still get their salaries. We pay our way.

* * *

"SANITY WILL TRIUMPH"
Says the "Free Press" journal. Let's hope it will. But there's not much encouragement to think so from Dalal St.

* * *

DRAMA IN THREE DROPS
DROP I
Field Marshall M. reveals to Editor of H—n T—s imminent danger to Hindu community by reason of Sir F—l H—n's coming mission to England.
DROP II.
Simla correspondent of H—n T—s comes out with sensational revelation of Sir F—'s intended visit to England—country and community in great peril! F. M. and Hindu Sabha, Executive in close confabulation.
DROP III.
Field Marshall leaves Bombay for "a stay of several months" in Europe. Tells interviewer that "even if Sir F—l may not be going", danger is sill there and somebody must "pull the ears" of the Mussalmans. He is ready for the task.

* * *

And, now we wind up the day's proceedings with this pleasant little story:—

"For some months past there has been in the vicinity of Hong Kong a Nudist cult. Shanghai getting wind of the story gasped outright or sniggered surreptitiously.

"The Nudists read the papers and one of the leaders in high sudgeon took up his pen and composed a letter which has been reprinted in the 'Shanghai Times', and which indicates that in every way the Nudists are enjoying full play of their credos and egos, law or no law.

"They have, the letter states, an uninhabited site, secluded from all sides. They run, play tennis, sun in the fields and swim in the creeks, and the Nudist Site Committee and the Nudist Working Committee join hands daily in obliterating shrubs and otherwise smoothing sites hurtful to the nude state.

"The letter concludes that the happy group is 'all for mixed

(Continued in column 6.)

STOP THE ROT!

A Mean Manifesto And Its Obvious Moral

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

There is some mystery attaching to the "Manifesto" which has been issued by "leading Muslims in India" to the Press. The only leading Muslim whose name has been openly associated with it up to the present, is the Aga Khan, who has repudiated a portion of it and substituted a passage of his own drafting in its place. The Aga Khan has stated in an interview that the manifesto was sent to him with a request to arrange for its publication in England in a form meeting with his approval. He accordingly exercised his discretion in amending the text but, in the meanwhile, the manifesto as originally drafted was prematurely published in India before his views had been fully communicated.

BORI BUNDER ETHICS.

The manifesto was published in "The Statesman" (Calcutta) on Sunday and has since been printed in the two organs of Bori Bunder in its original form. There may be an excuse for this in the case of "The Statesman", which published the document before the telegram containing the Aga Khan's correction came to hand, but there is none in the case of the "Times of India" and its evening contemporary, which deliberately and knowingly give publicity to a version of a document, which the person responsible for its ultimate form has repudiated. However the journalistic ethics of Bori Bunder are too notorious for this to occasion much surprise.

ATTACK ON HINDUS.

The passage or passages which the Aga Khan eliminated and replaced by a passage of his own composition are those containing a strong attack on the Hindus. The Aga Khan, while concurring with the manifesto as a whole, "disowns such sentiments." As far as I can judge the whole document constitutes a "strong attack on the Hindus" and how His Highness is able to concur in the document as a whole, while repudiating certain passages on this ground, is difficult to understand. It is not easy even to make out exactly the part of the manifesto to which he takes exception. The signatories, whoever they may be, make a pathetic attempt to curry favour with the British public by pleading that "not one of the political murders or attempts to murder ..... during the past two years or more has been done by a Mussalman." It gives a list of these murders and other outrages and boasts that in none of them were Mussalmans concerned, nor has any "Moslem newspaper ventured a word of sympathy for any of the political murders of the last two years"—the manifesto seems to stick to this period with some persistence—whereas "the Hindu Congress Press indulged in systematic glorification of every such criminal."

IDENTICAL SENTIMENTS.

The passage which the Aga Khan has substituted is in effect merely a summary of those in the original draft containing the passages I have quoted. But the effect is the same and, personally, I cannot find any difference in the sentiments expressed which seem to me identical. His Highness's amending passage is as follows:

"It is well known that Moslems have not participated in acts of political violence, which have been so unhappily rife in Bengal, the Punjab and other Governors' provinces. The cult of revolutionary anarchy has never appealed to them successfully nor has the Moslem press joined the Hindu Congress press in systematic glorification of political murderers when they met with the penalty for their crimes."

INDECENT AND DEGRADING.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more indecent than this attempt to brand the whole Hindu community, as well as the Congress, with responsibility for the acts of terrorism that have been committed during the past two years and base on it a claim to favoured political treatment for Muslims at the hands of the British public.

It is not only indecent in itself but it is degrading to the whole Muslim community in India to attempt to justify their demand for special treatment on such exotic grounds. I should be sorry to believe that any self-respecting Muslim, whose judgment has not been warped by political prejudice and chagrin or by communal jealousy, would subscribe to it. The amazing thing is that an ordinarily level-headed man like the Aga Khan should have anything to do with such a document.

TAKE A LONG VIEW.

As for the British people I can assure such "Muslim leaders," as think to strengthen their claims on the sympathy of Britain for their political demands by these methods, that they will find in the long run that "flunkeyism" of this kind—for it is nothing else—will not cut any ice with the average Britisher. It may pay for the time being with the kind of mentality that prevails now in Westminster—though I am not sure even of that. Even a MacDonald might be sickened by it. But Indian Mussalmans, as well as their fellow-countrymen, require to look further ahead than the next two or three years. Toryism in power never lasts very long and the time will come when its peculiar methods of attempting to bring about a settlement of the Indian problem will defeat themselves. These "Muslim leaders" should realise that what is happening now is only a passing phase. The time is not far distant when Indians will be left to settle their differences in their own way and fawning on foreigners will become an out-of-date occupation.

WHAT HAS THE WAR TO DO WITH IT?

I do not propose to discuss this precious manifesto in detail. There is in fact nothing in it to discuss that admits of reasonable argument. It is well that the signatories admit that their claims are not based on political logic for there is a pathetic lack of logic, political or otherwise, from beginning to end. It consists mostly of special pleading and the advancement of such irrelevant and illogical considerations as that of political murders having all been committed by Hindus. Another instance of this is the plea that the services of the Moslems in the Great War entitled them to special consideration. Hindus and other Indians also rendered great services during the War, and Britain has reason to be grateful to the whole country for the unswerving support it gave to the Allied cause throughout. But what on earth has this got to do with the merits of the Mussalmans' claim to a particular kind of treatment in a new constitution? If it had any application, it might be equally logical to remind the British people that the most prominent leader of the movement for separate electorates and other political privileges for Mussalmans had to be locked up during the War to prevent him from carrying on an anti-war agitation among his community, and that, as soon as he was released, he embarked on an intensive compaign against the Allied post-war plans for dealing with Mussalman countries—and very rightly too.

NOT THE WAY TO A SETTLEMENT.

Manifestos of this sort, designed to win over the British public to the cause of the Muslim communalists, and to create prejudice against the Hindus, and the Congress, may bring some response from the Tory Press, but I do not think they will make the slightest impression on the British people as a whole. But whether they do or not, it is futile to suppose that any settlement of the present difficult situation or any profit for the Mussalman community will come out of tactics of this kind.

The communal question has got to be settled by Indians in India. Otherwise there will be no settlement. Neither the manifesto of "Muslim leaders" to the British press or the propaganda of Dr. Moonje and his friends in Britain will bring us any nearer to a settlement of the kind that will enable Hindus and Mussalmans to work together harmoniously in a self-governing India for the contentment and progress of each community and the whole country; such a settlement as will give to each not merely what may be justified on principle or logic but what will satisfy each that it can live in safety, in the enjoyment of its communal integrity as well as of the civic rights which both are entitled to claim.

A GENEROUS GESTURE.

I, for one, am not in despair of such a settlement. But it will have to come after a deal of heart-searching and resolution for sacrifice. If the essential of unity is kept constantly in view as the sole and all-important ideal, the path to a settlement can be made clear. But the approach to a settlement must come from those who are entirely free from communal prejudice or bias in politics and whose nationalism is above suspicion.

There are still Congress leaders out of jail who fulfil this condition and it is their duty to stop the rot that has set in and is eating its way into the vitals of the nation, before it destroys us. Let them make a generous gesture, as Tilak and other great national leaders of the past would have done, and as I am convinced Mahatma Gandhi would now wish to do, and the rest is easy. There is a very easy means of counteracting the movement represented by this manifesto, if only Congressmen have the courage to take it. The moral to be learnt from this manifesto is obvious.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

To Be Resummoned In August

SIMLA, June 14.

With reference to the Secretary of State's reply in the House of Commons regarding future plans about the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, enquiries in authoritative circles here show that the Committee is likely to be resummoned early in August.

The difficulties in the way of its meeting hitherto have been the absence of a communal settlement and delay in the submission of its report by one of the three committees appointed by the Round Table Conference.

However, the Consultative Committee Secretariat is busy preparing the data for the next meeting, which, it is expected, will last over a fortnight and will have a very heavy agenda to get through. —A.P.

MILLS OUTHOUSE GUTTED

Fire In Tulsipipe Road

Several buildings tenanted by workers at Tulsipipe Road, Bombay, were in danger when a fire broke out in a outhouse attached to the Currimbhoy Mills on Tuesday night.

The authouse which was patly used as a store and lumber room for storing articles such as baskets, ropes and gunnybags, was seen ablaze at about 7-30 p.m. The flames spread rapidly owing to the easily combustible material in the outhouse.

Fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank and Sewri under Mr. Singh arrived on the scene and first concentrated in localising the fire and saving a number of buildings tenanted by workers very near the outhouse. The fire was put out within a few minutes.

Five rooms out of ten in the outhouse were gutted and the damage is estimated to be about Rs. 1,500.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 14.

Previous closing	3.67-7/8
To-day's closing	3.66-1/8

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 14.

Previous closing	3.67-7/8
To-day's opening	3.67-5/8
To-day's closing	3.66-1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 14.

Previous closing rate	5.32
To-day's opening rate	5.28
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	5.35
Difference	plus .03

BROACH EXPECTATION.

J.A.	Rs. 154
A.M.	Rs. 168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 14.

Previous closing rate	3.81
To-day's opening rate	3.85
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	3.88
Difference	plus .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 14.

Silver ready	16-7/8
Difference	Unchanged
Silver forward	16-15/16
Difference	Unchanged

Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 14.

1st Settlement	55	13	0
2nd Settlement	55	14	0
3rd Settlement	56	2	0
4th Settlement	27	15	6

All-India Depressed Class Conference

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference which was to be held on the 18th and 19th instant had to be postponed owing to riot situation and curfew and other prohibitory orders in the City to 25th and 26th instant.

The arrangements for holding the Conference in Royal Opera House are going on briskly. The organisers have opened the offices in Khatau Makanji Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

MR. RAJAH TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY.

The president-elect Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., is expected in Bombay by Madras Express on Saturday at 10-15 a.m. Mr. Rajah will be taken in procession through the city.

For fuller particulars communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Khatau Makanji Wadi.

Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known cricketer, has consented to be the president of the Reception Committee.

Removal Of Oath Means No "Severance"

(Continued From Page 6.)

use trying to deal with this country as if it were a British colony.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH STATESMEN.

Regarding the possibility of unity in Ireland, Mr. de Valera declared that if there were practical proposals let them hear from British statesmen, whether they had changed their mind and whether in effect, they wanted to see unity brought about. What was the attitude of mind of Mr. Lloyd George, he asked the Senators, who, in his famous letter wrote that "even if the people of the Six Counties wanted to unite, British policy would stand in the way and try to prevent it. There was no doubt that the Six Counties were being subsidised to keep out." He concluded by remarking: "British statesmen were subsidising partition, and were preventing the natural coming together of our people. Our attitude towards our neighbours is not enmity. We are simply anxious that the foundations will be foundations on which amity can be maintained."

EPISCOPAL SNUB.

This week's Australian mail has brought the full text of the speech that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne delivered at Geelong West in the middle of April. To the readers of your paper, it is useful to give a few extracts. As Dr. Mannix points out in the course of his speech, there are people in Australia who having plenty to do in that country, are yet simply impertinent enough to give gratuitous advice to people of Ireland. His Grace says: "If these people take any notice of me or what I say, I would tell them that Ireland at the present time is well able to look after herself. We were told recently—an Irishman, I am sorry to say, said it—that if the Cosgrave Government was not kept in power to enforce its Coercion Acts and all the rest of its administration, coercive and otherwise, Ireland would quickly be in a state of turmoil and bloodshed. I am pleased that this Government has been thrown out of office and that its Coercion Acts have been put into the waste-paper basket."

"Ireland is a strange country in many ways, and there the wrong people seem always to be in gaol. Amongst those who had been in gaol in Ireland were Charles Parnell, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, "Tim" Healy, Charles Gavan Duffy and Hugh Mahon. Is it any wonder that I should say the wrong people are always in gaol in Ireland? Some of those I have mentioned came to Australia and were able to take their place as first citizens of the land, and others were among the first citizen in the whole Empire. My advice to the people who are so ready to give advice to Ireland is that they should let Ireland mind her own business. Ireland has never been so happy as she is at present moment, and her prospects were never so good."

DEBATE ON IRELAND

LONDON, June 13.

A debate on Ireland will take place in the House of Commons on Friday.—Reuter.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY WITH CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY

"KEEP DOOR OPEN FOR PRINCES"

MR. H. P. MODY'S SUGGESTION

BOMBAY, June 13.

Mr. H. P. Mody has issued the following statement to the press: Political opinion in India seems to be suffering from some internal trouble which is not quite easy to diagnose. Committees and Commissions regularly meet and issue reports which evoke languid comment, and are heard of no more. The Princes hold periodic conclaves and pass resolutions, feeling their way cautiously through a maze of ideas. The Consultative Committee, resting from its labours, waits round the corner, wondering when it will next be summoned, and what it is going to do.

Communal and political organisations hold meetings, and speak in a dozen different tongues. While India is busily engaged in such fitful and futile activity, there is reason to apprehend that the die-hard elements in England are going ahead with their plans for foisting on this country a constitution designed to stop short at the grant of Provincial Autonomy. How are we proposing to meet that menace? Are resolutions of stray conferences and manifestoes of individual leaders going to create an effective public opinion, such as would influence the course of events?

CHERISHED BELIEF.

It would be rediculous to entertain that hope. In my opinion, the situation admits of only one course of action: the leaders of thought in every province must immediately get together and come out with a declaration of their attitude in regard to the constitutional issue. The fundamentals of the situation are clear enough. Most sections of political thought are agreed that provincial autonomy by itself will not do. Where the difficulty comes in is that certain of our leading men are still wedded to the ideal of Federation, and fondly cherish the belief that its early consummation is within the bounds of practical politics.

Now no one disputes that a Federation of the two Indias is vital to the attainment of a full measure of self-government, and would give the constitution an element of stability and permanence which might otherwise be lacking. But facts must be faced, now that we have had time to recover from the flush of enthusiasm with which the federal idea was nailed at the first Round Table Conference. The intervening period has brought into sharp relief the many knotty questions arising out of federation, which eighteen months of patient exploration have not brought much nearer solution.

HUGGING A DELUSION

Is there a single major problem which has already advanced beyond the stage at which we left it at the first session of the Conference? Have any definite decisions been reached with regard to questions which involve the sovereignty of the States, their representation in the Federal Legislature, their sham in the burdens of Federation and a host of other issues of like character? Can we afford to be blind to these considerations, and go on hugging the delusion that, given good-will on both sides, a solution is near at hand? I have no doubt, in course of time, with the growing recognition of an identity of interests and the increasing manifestation of a spirit of compromise, all difficulties will be resolved, and a Federation evolved, on terms fair and honourable to Indian and British India alike. But that day is more distant than my liberal and other friends seem to imagine, and British India cannot afford to have her progress blocked in the meantime.

HIS REMEDY

The only solution lies in our unitedly demanding the very early enactment of a measure of Provincial Autonomy coupled with responsible Government at the Centre, with such adjustments as are called for during the transitional period. Let us by all means keep the door open for the Princes to come in, but if we are not to be side-tracked by a scheme which leaves us helpless in respect of large questions of policy and administration, it is imperative we should awake from our torpor, and demand a constitution which secures for our people an effective voice in the governance of the country.—A. P.

MISS CHINA IN LONG SKIRTS

"Leg-Conscious" Now

SHANGHAI, May 19.

(By Mail.)

Miss China takes a keen interest in the fashions of Paris although she does not always follow them. She rarely does but she sometimes modifies them to suit her requirements.

Miss China 1932 has now taken up the long dress with enthusiasm. A few years ago the fashion was brilliant silk trousers, tight to the body and flowing in the leg. Then these were modified to become underclothing and were covered by a robe that fell straight from shoulder to just below the knee.

That had a long run but has now given way to the full length robe that fastens all down the left side. But the modern Miss takes care that the fastenings cease between hip and knee. Miss China 1932 is now "leg conscious" as her western sisters have been for years and a well cut robe opening at the left side from above the knee down exhibits attractively a length of silk stocking at every other step, while from under the robe pop out neat little feet, about threes, shod with latest Paris footwear.—Reuter.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION

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DOUGLAS MURDER CASE OFFSHOOT

MIDNAPORE, June 13.

The Additional District Magistrate to-day dismissed the case in which Phanindra Das, who was alleged to have taken part in the Douglas murder, charged police officers with assaulting him in the course of their investigation.

The complaint was under section 203.

The magistrate stated that no prima facie case had been established. The uncorroborated testimony of the complainant was unreliable and no reliable evidence had been given proving the charge against any individual.—A. P.

THE LUCKY ONES

Familiar Fruits Competition

As eighteen persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition the first, the second and the third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each getting Rs. 83-8-0.

Their names are as under:—

(1) Kakabhai Pragji Thakkar, 36, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
(2) Mohanlal Jamnadas Hatrasvala, C|o Seth Premsukhdas Brimabat, Bhopal.
(3) Ramanlal Maganlal Mehta C|o Maganbhai Bhoorjibhai Mehta, Near Khara Kuva, Via Godhra, Birpur.
(4) Piroja Naoroji Writer, Vatchaghandy House, 4 Marine Street, Dhobi Talao Bombay.
(5) K. Krishna Moorty, C|o Adair Dutt & Co., Ltd., Bellard Estate, Bombay.
(6) Keshaf Babaji Jakal, Kamatipura 10th Street, House No. 7, Bombay.
(7) D. D. Boovariwala, Chowpatty Road, Bombay.
(8) C. B. Tolat, Vasant Nivas, C. P. Tank, Bombay.
(9) D. S. Mani, Suraj Bhuvan 11th Road, Khar, Bombay.
(10) Mrs. Radhabai, C|o B. G. Urade, Mantri Building, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.
(11) Merwanji M. Khumbatta, Dongri Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay.
(12) Dhunlaxmi G. Parekh, C|o M. J. Parekh, 2nd floor, Parekh House, New Queens Road, Bombay.
(13) Gopaldas Harjivandas, National Swadeshi Stores, Near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay.
(14) J. David, 1st floor Narotamdas Bldg., Opp. Sizo Spg. Mill, Elphinstone Road, Bombay, No. 12.
(15) Ardesir D. Mistry, Collector Ganj, Cawnpore.
(16) D. V. Ratnam Photo Enlarger House, Sitahaldi Nagpur.
(17) K. K. Sadho, 230 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
(18) Jayant Ganpat More, Government Tobacco Godown, Fort, Bombay.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

The forty consolation prizes of Rs. 5/- each go to the following:—

(1) Mrs. Shimanabai Dattatraya, 7th St. No. 45, Kamatipura, Bombay.
(2) A. C. St. J. Saunders, P. O. Siwai, Bombay 15,
(3) J. A. Dave, Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
(4) Gaurishanker, Shivashanker Sukal, C/o. Govindram Balshanker Thakar, Danapeth, Nanenos, Ahmedabad.
(6) Krishna Ramchandra Survarkar, Mugbhat Cross Lane, House No. 34, Shivram Kashinath Chawl, Bombay.
(6) C. M. Kaji, Maharaj Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
(7) Ragunath Yeswant Gubte, B.A., LL.B., Karjat, Dt. Kolaba, G.I.P. Rly.,
(7) A. D. Contractor, Panday's Sanitorium, Room No. 22, Colaba, Bombay.
(9) B. D. Ankleseria, 13 Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo, Bombay.
(10) R. M. Bhagudia, Hargovind Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
(11) Miss Piroja R. Mistry, Nalnala's House, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
(12) Anandrao M. Jaykar, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
(13) M. Doraswami, H. E. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Parbhani, Hyderabad.
(14) Kunjelal Kishorilal, 198, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
(15) Miss G. Barrett, J. J. Hospital, Wadia Nurses Home, Bombay.
(16) Sohrab Rustomji Bamji, York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
(17) Bai Fatmabai Ibrahimbhai Ismailbhai, 4th Floor, Sultan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay.
(18) A. Narasimhalu Naidu & Bros., General Merchants, Opposite New Rly. Station, Erode (C. B. E.)
(19) M. U. Khan, Dist. Inspector, Land Record's Office, Thana.
(20) Gopal Harji C/o. Haridas Vishnu & Sons, Bhat Bazar, Bombay 3.
(21) Mrs. Hirabai Prajakar Edekar, Shri Manek Anand Nivas, 1st Road, Khar, Bombay.
(22) Kumarkani Sambhuprasad Mehta, Bhima Nivas, Khar, Bombay 21.
(23) M. V. Gopal Rau B.Sc., 38, Somwarpet, Poona City.
(24) A. J. Nabar, Block No. 9, Janardhan Building, Proctor Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
(25) Miss Maki M. Keravala, 633 Mistri Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
(26) Miss Mehru Mancherji Kapadia 117 Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
(27) Kanji Premji Umbania, C/o The Continental Watch & Gramophone Co. Dadar.
(23) Miss Rita S. Mullaferoze, Jer Villa, Owen Dunn Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay
(29) Sasikant Dhanshanker Pandit Goodfellow Hospital, Palanpur (N. G.)
(30) G B Devlapur Gokak Falls P.O.
(31) Sohanlall Chetram Aggarwal C/o Messrs. Khyaliram Jagganath 102, Vithalwadi, Bombay 2.
(32) Ahmad Nabi Khan Teacher Lower Middle School Kotah State (Rajputana)
(33) Mrs. Laxmibai Nargundkar, Near Muralidhar Temple Post Bhusawal G I P Rly.
(34) J. Christensen, Alwar House, Mount Abu (Rajputana)
(35) Bijendra Nath Bose Calcutta Electric Supply Central Stores New Ballygunge Main Road, Park Circus, Calcutta.
(36) Miss Khorshed B Mistry, No. 37 Camp Baroda
(37) H. R Gunari C/o R G Gunari Sadankin Post Dharwar
(38) Shantilal Amarsingh Thakkar Near Ambajimata Temple, Viramgaon (B B & C I Rly.)
(39) L. Bedarkar Chimanbagh, Dumas (Near Surat)
(40) Gordhasdas Bhagwandas Shah C/o Bhagwandas Kallianji, Jalalpura, Khamgaon (Berar)

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solutions are as under:—

(1) Papaya, (2) Grapes, (3) Marsh-melon (4) Apricot, (5) Mango, (6) Dates (7) Jack Fruit, (8) Orange, (9) Figs, (10) Custard Apple, (11) Bananas, (12) Water Melon, (13) Peach, (14) Lichees, (15) Pine Apple, (16) Apple, (17) Lemon, (18) Guava, (19) Loquat, (20) Gooseberry, (21) Palm Fruit, (22) Blackberry, (23) Sweet Lime, (24) Pomegranate.

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FIRM RESOLVE TO PEACE

LAUSANNE HOPES

New Spirit Among European Powers

LONDON, June 13.

This morning the British Premier and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, left Paris for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the French Premier M. Herriot, travelled by the same train.

It is probable that they will continue, 'en route', their conversations, reported on both sides to have been encouraging and satisfactory. Those conversations were merely preliminary to those which will begin later this week at Lausanne.

Mr. MacDonald last night described them as having been informal and unofficial in character, as "a kind of thinking aloud" in which the French and British statesmen had attempted to discover how far, after their separate studies of current problems, they could hope to progress at Lausanne. The comparison of their views had shown that their thoughts ran very much in the same direction. In the same way, within the next few days, the views of Ministers of other countries would be ascertained.

PRACTICAL DECISIONS.

France and Britain, he said, were determined to make Lausanne effective, to strive for fair and practical decision there, and to make every effort to end the present economic dislocation.

An official announcement last night stated that conversations had revealed a community of views which warranted the expectation of just and efficacious solutions at Lausanne as well as the reinforcement of confidence and the maintenance of peace between nations.

The main subjects which, it is understood, were discussed, were the reparations and war debts situation, the later stages of the disarmament problem and the economic and moneytary crisis, chiefly in its relation to Europe.

A NEW SPIRIT.

Newspapers here are agreed that the British and French views upon the major problems approximate more closely now than has been the case for a considerable period. "The Times" says that there seems to exist a new spirit definitely favourable to a realistic settlement of the complicated reparations and war debts problems, and perhaps, even of the no less complicated problem of disarmament. "The Times" believes that the British Premier raised the question of strengthening the political confidence of Europe and thus facilitating the reduction of military budgets by means of an open declaration to be made by the Powers at Geneva that, for a period to be agreed upon, there should be no resort to arms in any circumstances whatever.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

The "Daily News" thinks that the ground for Lausanne has been carefully prepared, and mentions as part of these preparations Mr. MacDonald's recent talk with the German Foreign Minister, von Neurath. It also welcomes the news that Signor Grandi is going to Lausanne, and says: "There really is evidence now of a sincere determination by the Powers that so far as in them lies, Europe shall now put her house in order. If they translate this resolve into action, avenues will soon reveal themselves, leading, it may be hoped, to that ultimate American co-operation without which the world crisis cannot be finally settled."—B. O. W.

Mr. N. Chamberlain Leaves For Lausanne

LONDON, June 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, leave to-morrow for Lausanne, where they will join the other members of the British delegation. They attended a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. —B. O. W.

Sarda Bill To Be Torpedoed

MYSORE GOVT. AFRAID OF ORTHODOXY

MYSORE, June 13.

The Mysore Representative Assembly concluded its session today after making a number of representations. Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, in the course of his concluding address to the Assembly, expressed gratification that all the legislative proposals of the Government with one exception, had received its support. The opposition to the Land Acquisition Regulation, the exception referred to above, could, he said, be attributed only to misapprehension as to its scope and possible consequences.

As regards the child marriage bill which was passed by a majority by the Assembly, the Dewan observed that the balance of considerations seemed to be in favour of leaving things alone for the present. Legislation in matters of a socio-religious nature was beset with practical difficulties in India. He endorsed the truism that reform to be real and lasting, should proceed from within, and could not be imposed from without. The Government were therefore reluctant to lend their support to the measure until public opinion had declared itself more emphatically in favour of it.

FEDERATION.

With reference to the question of the subsidy and an All-India Federation, Sir Mirza Ismail said that no state had more steadfastly supported the idea of federation than Mysore. India's problems as affecting both British India and the States, could best be solved by federation, involving both political and economic unity. For any state or province, isolation was possible but there could be no isolation from a consequence disastrous equally to the whole and to the unit.

The Dewan concluded with the hope that justice and wisdom would so build the structure of the all-India Federation that it would stand magnificent and proof against time.—A. P.

11 "Dictators" Jailed In Ahmednagar In Month Of May

AHMEDNAGAR, June 12.

(From A Correspondent)

There were about 53 arrests and 35 convictions including eleven 'Dictators' of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee during May. One lady 'Dictator' was jailed with her nine months' old child. Rs. 305 is the total figure of fines recovered.

A Congressman has been arrested to-day for picketing Mr. Siddick's cloth shop, the only shop dealing in foreign cloth.

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STUDENTS' SWADESHI BAZAAR IN POONA

Dealers And Exhibitors Requested To Open Stalls

The Students' Swadeshi Day and Bazar under the auspices of the Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangha, Poona will be held at about the end of the current month, in the Bhau Maharaj Gardens near Sir S. P. College. The opening ceremony of the bazar will be performed by Mr. Jamshedji Mehta, Mayor of Karachi Municipality. The bazar will last for three days during which, lectures on Swadeshi and magic lantern shows expounding the cause of Swadeshi will be arranged.

All dealers in Swadeshi articles, especially dealers in students' requisites, should make it a point to have stalls in the bazar. Any further information regarding the bazar will be supplied by the Secretaries, Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangha, 419, Narayan Peth, Poona No. 2.

PHANINDRA DAS CASE

Complaint Dismissed

MIDNAPORE, June 13.

The Additional District Magistrate to-day passed orders in what is known as the Phanindra Das, Case dismissing the complaint under Section 203 as no prima facie case had been established.

The Magistrate expressed the opinion that the uncorroborated testimony of the complainant was unreliable and that no reliable evidence was given proving the charge against any individual. Besides, Prodyot Kumar Bhattacharji had been removed from Hajat prior to the alleged assault. —A. P.

Vidyadaini Sports Club

The fifth annual gathering and prize distribution of the Club was celebrated under the presidency of Mr. V. P. De Sa B.A., Attorney-at-Law (Lond.) on Sunday in the premises of the Batlibhoi's Accountancy T. Institute, Fort.

Mr. M. B. Amin, the Vice-President of the Club, after welcoming the audience in suitable terms moved the proposal of Mr. De Sa for the presidentship.

Mr. N.T. Harischandra the President and Mr. M. Krishnappa the Hon. Secretary of the Club, read the report of the Club for the past year in English and Kanarese respectively. In all 24 prizes (Cups, Medals, etc.,) were distributed by the President to the winners of various athletic games.

There was a good gathering among whom Messrs. R. S. Padbidri, K. A. Kunderan, K. S. Lal, Shesappa Champa, S. K. Maindan, S. P. Sanil, and M. B. Shetty praised the Club's various activities and wished the Club every prosperity.

Mr. V. P. De Sa in his presidential address expressed great satisfaction at the development of the Club in spite of the fact that the members of the Club are naturally poor. He gave very many illustrations and stressed the necessity of such Clubs for encouraging the students in sports. In conclusion, in appreciation of the Club's loudable objects he was good enough to promise a good donation to the Club.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. Sridhar, for the President, Messrs. Batlibhoi and Purohit and all those who helped the Club, the function terminated.

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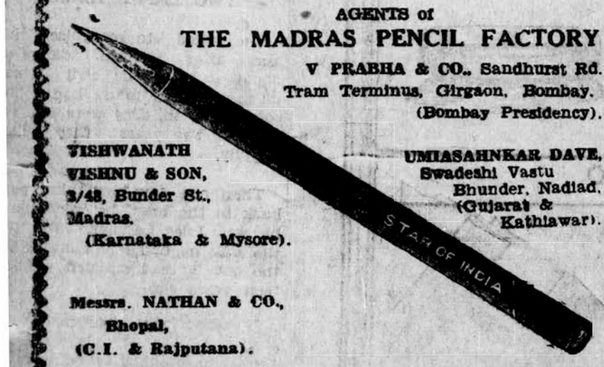

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GREAT MEN

Conscious And Unconscious

SIMPLE, STUFFY, POMPOUS

It was when talking with the great Lloyd George that some mannerism of his, or some gesture, recalled to me the weird and fascinating ways of some of the great people writes Patrick Murphy in "The Sunday Express".

No one of the great men I have met is great as I once hoped a man could be. He may be a bubbling well of eloquence, he may whip a nation to do his will, but he probably has snuff all down his waistcoast or tells lewd jokes at home.

Even the faultless Washington of the American schoolboy was an unconscionable flirt. But though one can forgive the great for having great faults, though one can be deaf to the miserable voice of slander and judge the great only in their hours of greatness it is hard to think well of a man who, either through the chronic vanity which accompanies success or the trying single-mindedness which creates it, behaves in a manner or makes remarks to you of a type which would be excusable only if your certificate of insanity lay on the table before him.

POMPOSITY

Not long ago I went to see a minister of the Crown on the day following his retirement. With the smuggest expression on his trim, puffy features he told me he thought it would be unbecoming of him to make remarks for publication.

After all, though he had served his country for a score of years—(the honours were on their way—he did not feel that he had any right to make remarks about himself. Dear, dear!

The suppressed pomposity to an audience of one—myself—was too great a temptation. I unloaded upoon him a cargo of blarney that would have cost me a black eye had the offering been made to any man I might have stopped in the street.

The little chest of the minister puffed out like a pigeon sorely it tested the buttons on the braided waistcoast, cruelly it tried my self-control.

With a smile as coy as a girl's first kiss the little man, with a "Well, of course....." to start with, talked of himself for the next hour and a half. Nothing could stop him.

Now how could that man have failed to know, to be certain, that unless I was half-witted I must have thought him an awful fathead?

It is because the lofty peaks upon which he has for so long lived have neither made him dizzy nor isolated him from the rest of us that David Lloyd George is such a real human being.

I am not concerned for the moment with the record of his achievements, or the complexion of his political ideas, erely with the fact that he is great as a man.

No matter to whom he is talking Lloyd George has his sturdy feet firmly set on the ground. He has no patronising airs for the villagers at Criccieth, among whom he has grown to greatness since childhood, nor has he poses for such as myself.

While talking of some famous politicians, discussing the merits of the splendid orange pippins he grows at Churt or asking you something about which you are proud to be able to enlighten him, he looks at you much as your colleagues do.

You know that he has placed you in his first glance, that if you have brains and personality he will respect you, and if you have not he will be kind to you.

As a man he has no humbug, and does not insult you with insipid remarks.

Lenin had the same natural way with him right to the end. His mind was hitched to a terrific ideal. With perfect calm he could listen to the most virulent opposition and still maintain, without the least effort, that perfect, humorous attitude towards the entire world.

He believed in himself and his ideas. His mind was not tormented with doubt or inhabited with half truths, as he saw such; so long as his boots did not hurt he did not care how they looked.

"If smoking is a vice with you, don't wait to finish the cigarette you are smoking. Throw it away while it is most enjoyable." I heard him say once, and the smile on his face showed he could understand smoking as much as vice and had little real interest in either.

Mussolini is a great man—whether good or bad does not matter for my purposes. But he has not quite the same measure of respect for his fellows.

He poses, and is a superb actor. He could not refuse or deny anything merely by saying "No." It would be a waste of time, unless you were his intimate friend.

He would have to throw a chest, set his feet wide apart, bring a frown to his features that would change the weather instantly, and with a terrific gesture roar the necessary word.

I watched him some time ago surrounded by a group of newly appointed colleagues.

He is a little fellow. Most of his colleagues were taller. I watched him. He could not stand or loll among them like an ordinary mortal. It suggested equality.

Now he has no theory of personal superiority quite so flagrant as that, but he knows that Latin people cannot be intimate with a god and still believe in his infallibility.

HIS FROWN.

Therefore every smile must be balanced by a frown.

He would walk away from the little group. They would stand awkwardly, not knowing whether to follow him in his desultory movements or appear not to notice that he had gone for a stroll.

But their eyes never left him, and he could stretch their gaze the full width of the room if he chose to stump that far.

He postured and posed, declaimed an snorted. A flawless piece of acting: to Latins heroic, to us comedy.

Only Signora Mussolini knows the Duce as a man.

We pass by the inscrutable Venizelos, the transparent Ramsay MacDonald, and come to another great ruler of men—Henry Ford.

Ford rules in a manner almost as absolute as Mussolini—not so much by the crack of the whip perhaps.

Side by side with the fortune which simplification in the making of worthy "Lizzies" brought him Henry Ford accumulated ideals. In his advocacy of those ideals you cannot but lend him your sympathy.

I always feel sympathetic towards Ford whenever I meet him. He is so desparately earnest, serious, and sincere, and probably wrong.

He seems to believe that the methods which enabled him to put one of his cars into every one's garage were based on a system of social co-operation which could not fail to bring prosperity to every one it applied to every industry.

I am inclined to think that the flood of cars gave birth to the theory, and not the theory to the cheap creation of the cars.

However, though no one would deny the greatness of his achievements, as a man Henry Ford does not strike one as great. He is more like a child.

If you agree with his tireless upholding of his ideas he will mellow and become almost human. But he is so accustomed to opposition when he theorises that he is always on guard ready to hide behind a furtive silence, and with an expression on his pale face like that of a child wrongfully accused.

He almost refuses to discuss. If you ask him why he sets the rule of temperance in his factories, even in beer-drinking countries, he will flush slightly and murmer: "Waal, a man can't work for me if he drinks. That's how it is."

And if you ask him why that should be so he will just reiterate what he said before, and flush a little more as he does so. Much though I admire him. I should not like Henry Ford to be my father. I should feel the need to make excuses for him.

Men like these few great in administration, are on a little plane all by themselves. Their eminence isolates them. Even the mirror must throw back to them strange reflections.

They are the least human of all the great. In some ways they are more to be admired than the great artists or the great rich.

Wandering among them from time to time, one is inclined to wonder what it is that has made them great, sometimes heroically and unselfishly great, and at the same time such strangers to a slap on the back or a sly leg-pull.

Rarely does one encounter among these great admnistrators a man as secure from blarney or flattery, as devoid of pomposity, as little interested in deferential bowing and scraping as the loved and hated Lloyd George.

I can think of few others of whom I would ask advice in my tiny affairs or expect a smile if I asked a favour, and that favour were the loan of a shilling.

LIBERAL PARTY FOR AMERICA

Dr. Butler's Move

PROGRAMME OUTLINED

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

European comment on the American financial situation, of course, stings, but the troubles here are too numerous to permit more than passing attention to it, and basic confidence in the nation's power of recovery under right guidance, is, of course, unshaken.

The discussion, while again revealing general bewilderment at the lack of effective leadership, reveals no despair, for although all acknowledge a certain accuracy in the statement of the facts, all are sure that a voice presently will ring through the wilderness. Whose; That is a question. But European opinion to the contrary notwithstanding pessimism visibly decreases.

SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

The political situation is increasingly absorbing. All experienced observers admit a spirit of revolt in both parties from which anything may emerge. Conventional politicians unquestionably view the task of mapping programmes and managing conventions with alarm, born of the wide dissatisfaction at the existing or visible leadership.

This is shown especially by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, hitherto aligned with the Republicans, though steadfastly wet. He demanded the formation of a new party by all American Liberals, if the old organisations fail to readjust themselves to the changed facts of the national life and thought. Many of his suggested objectives do not interest Europe, but beyond these, after asking for the appointment of a committee or conference by each party convention, aiming especially to get prohibition out of the constitution, he demands a downward revision of the tariff, a restudy of inter-Governmental war obligations, with a view to readjustment or cancellation, instant adherence to the World Court, complete co-operation with the League of Nations, insistence upon genuine disarmament, the inauguration of an international study of monetary systems with a view to ascertaining the adequacy of the gold standard, and such a revision of the Senate rules as would make that body representative.

He believes that such a Liberal Party instantly would achieve a membership in view of the "appalling cowardice" of the present leaders in and out of office on the subject of Prohibition. His speech has created a sensation among the intelligently dissatisfied.

BATTLE OF WITS WITH NOTE-FORGERS

British, French, German, Scandinavian and Polish police are allied this summer in the greatest fight that has ever been waged for the suppression of bank-note forgeries.

According to an official of the American Express Company, London, forged bank-notes issued from the Continent last year cost British banks approximately £250,000.

Already, this year—heralding the American tourist traffic—thousands of pounds have been gained by forgeries so skilfully executed that only experts can detect them.

In a raid on one place at Marseilles recently the police found cleverly forged bank--notes to the value of more than £18,000. A "comma" on the note instead of "full stop" was the only distinguishing mark.

The notes had been prepared to be distributed among the host of American tourists who visit France each year.

"The Continent is the only place in the world where British bank-notes can be forged in safety," said an official of the American Express Company.

"There, with hundreds of thousands of hotel-keepers and shop-keepers who are only slightly acquainted with English notes, it is the easiest thing in the world to pass a 'dud.'

"There is not the slightest doubt that even to-day there are thousands of pounds' worth of forged bank-notes circulating in France and on the Continent generally. The forgeries are seldom detected until the dud' notes go back to England.

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Year.	Annual Income Over.	Invested Funds Over.	Expense Ratio to Premium Income.
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1921	2,92,627	6,53,350	43.2 o/o
1931	12,50,000	40,00,000	28.2 o/o

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Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay:.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *21 June 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM, Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

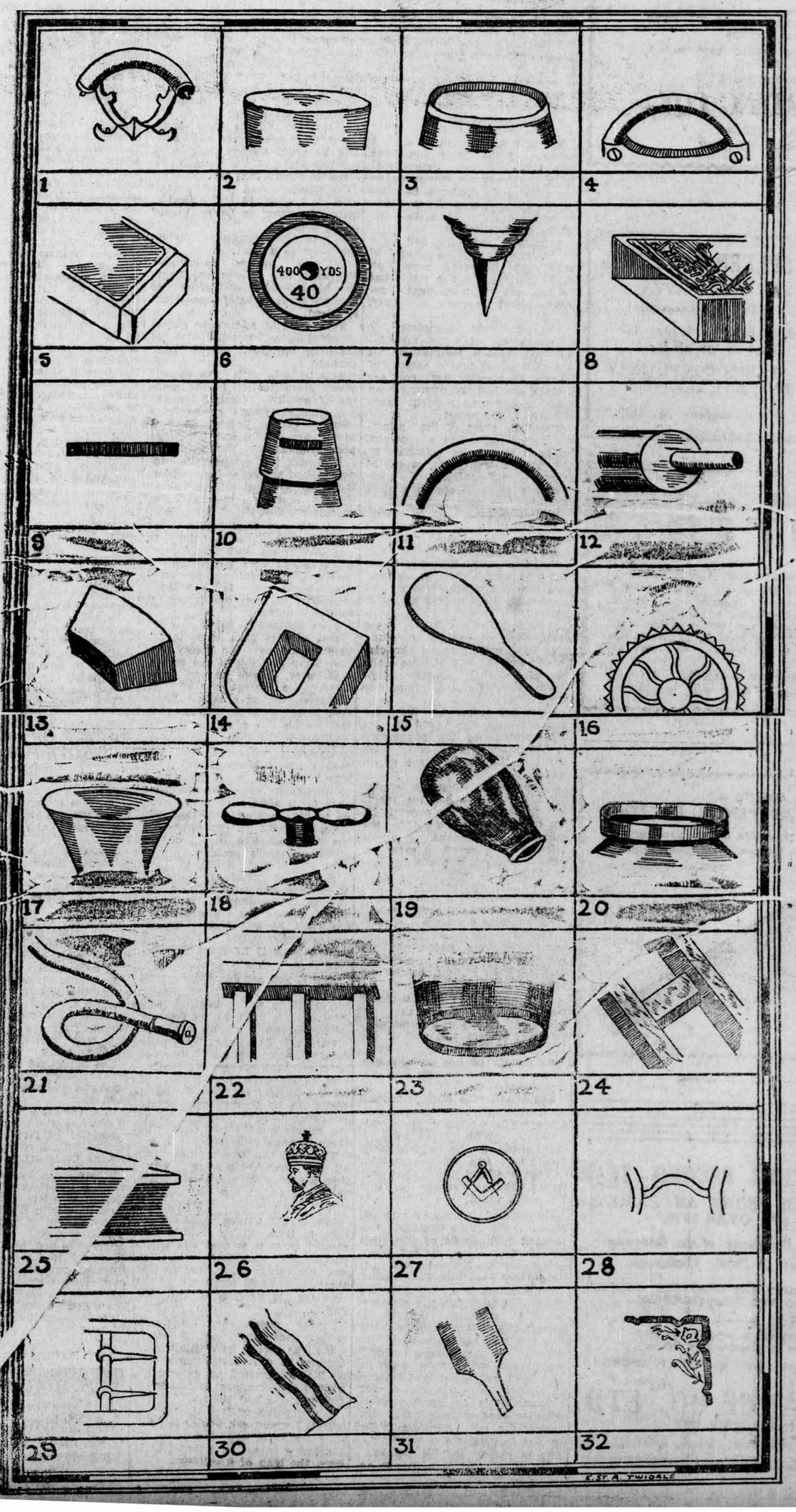
15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



TWICE MARRIED TO THE SAME MAN

And Now They Say She's A Bigamist !

To be branded as bigamist though the man married for the second time was the original husband, may sound an impossible thing, but an English girl has found that such things are possible in France.

Early in the war Annie Georgette Smith, a W.A.A.C., found herself on duty in a sector that the French took to release English units for work elsewhere and she made the acquaintance of a young Frenchman serving with the Foreign Legion, Jules Lesueur by name.

After a brief courtship they were married, and in subsequent fighting the husband fell into the hands of the enemy, and for the rest of the war he was a prisonr in Germany, a victim of shell shock and loss of memory.

The man was changed when he ultimately came back to the town of Arras, the only name that remained to him out of the past, there to settle with a name that had been given him by the military authorities.

Gradually the man came back to normal health, though his memory was still defective, and by a coincidence he made the acquaintance of the former W.A.A.C., who had settled in the district in the belief that she was a widow of a French soldier reported missing, believed dead.

TWO HAPPY YEARS.

She failed to recognise him and after certain difficulties about defining the civil status of the mystery man had been complied with, they were married and for two years they lived happily.

Then one day everything came back to the man, he remembered he was Jules Lesueur, and that the wife he had just married was the one he had married seventeen years ago.

Investigation confirmed his story, and the couple though they had nothing to do but rejoice in their reunion, but they reckoned without the law and stern officialdom, which came down on them with the surprising intimation that not only were they both bigamists liable to all the penalties for the crime, but—

The woman was also liable under criminal law for falsely making herself out to be a widow and drawing a pension from the State as such, while the husband was liable to punishment for aiding and abetting her!

After considering all the facts however, the local authorities shrink from the course of indicting the two, and the procedure to be followed has been referred to the Ministry of Justice in Paris.

Probably one of the first duties of the new Government will be to determine whether Common Sense or Red Tape is to prevail in this case.

In the meantime, the returned husband and wife are obliged to hold themselves at the disposition of the law, and may not quit the town without police permission.

VICEROY NOT COMPETENT TO RE-ENACT THESE "LAWLESS LAWS"

gent Need For Cessation And Reversal Of Repressive Policy

R. SUBBAROYAN URGES GOVT. TO SEEK SUPPORT OF GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS

"The trend of recent official pronouncements and the steadily increasing gravity of the political crisis in India, have rendered it the duty of all lovers of peaceful progress, desiring the early establishment of normal conditions in this country to take concerted action with a view to urge on the Government:—

(1) The immediate need for abandoning the rigorous policy of repression inaugurated in January last, and

(2) The initiation of measures to secure the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress in an agreed settlement for the future working of a responsible self-governing constitution based on full Dominion Status for India."

This, in substance, is an appeal to the Viceroy embodied in letter headed: "The Present Situation: Need for Reversal of Repressive Policy," addressed by Dr. P. Subbaroyan, ex-Chief Minister and Leader of Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council.

The letter proceeds to state:—

It is unnecessary for our purpose to discuss where the blame lies for the breach between the Government and the Congress, resulting in the inauguration of a campaign of repression on the one side and of a programme of Civil Disobedience on the other. But the following is widespread, even among those in India who do not accept or approve of Civil Disobedience, and is shared by many disinterested and unbiassed British and Indian observers, that the refusal of the Viceroy to accord an unconditional interview to Mr. Gandhi precipitated the crisis and hindered his task of seeking a peaceful settlement of the constitutional problem by the method of conference and discussion with the parties one of infinite difficulty.

HOARE'S ADMISSION.

Sir Samuel Hoare has frankly admitted the comprehensive and drastic character of the repressive Ordinances now in force and justified them on the ground that what was needed was sharp, swift and determined action on the home front. But he has failed to take account of the effect which the execution of the Government's policy by the authorities in India, in particular, in our own presidency, has produced on the public mind and its immediate and acute political reaction on the country as a whole.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

The bulk of the reported incidents in which Congressmen have involved themselves and courted arrest and imprisonment during the present year are connected with picketing and boycott and have been essentially of a peaceful character. The illegality that would have attached to them and the decision to use force in preventing Congressmen from the same, jointly or individually, of their activities, have arisen from the fact that Ordinances were issued which made illegal acts which, but for such Ordinances, would be legal, as indeed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact publicly recognised.

The spectacle, therefore, of police force throughout the country using force, in the manner now so well known, on Indians, old and young, men and women of high position and education as well as of the common class, who do not retaliate but suffer the violence of lathi blows without flinching, is one whose effect is undermining the moral authority of the present Government and its masters in Great Britain can hardly be exaggerated.

"FACE THE FACTS."

The object in stating these considerations and the grounds on which we have formed them, is not to apportion the blame or to demand retribution, but to ask the Government to face the real facts of the situation. Whatever success Government may have hoped to achieve by its policy of rule by Ordinance during the past five months is, in the present state of the country and in view of future political developments, in prospect, the need for a cessation and a reversal of that policy. It is eminently needed for the purpose of re-establishing the normal rule of real "Law and Order" which would restore the faith of the country in the normal laws of the land based on freedom and justice and enforced by courts.

"LAWLESS LAWS."

The power of making Ordinances—"lawless laws," as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru once described them—was deliberately given to the Governor-General by the British Government to **deal with very grave and wholly temporary emergencies, when the normal Legislature could not be summoned or expected to function promptly. Its maximum period was, therefore, limited to six months; and we are advised by high legal opinion that it is not competent for the Viceroy, on the advice of the Executive Government to re-enact these Ordinances so as to prolong their life beyond the maximum period fixed by Parliament, namely, six months.**

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

We, therefore, appeal to the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government that, having employed it for wholly temporary and emergency purposes, they should no longer seek to walk the tempting path of coercion, but should courageously give it up and face the situation in the country with a policy which is based on conciliation and recognition of facts on which a permanent solution ought immediately to be set on foot.

The steps taken by the Government for continuing the work of the Round Table Conference in the absence of the co-operation of the most influential and organised body of political opinion in India, namely, the Congress, have so far proved fruitless, the adjournment "sine die" of the meeting of the Consultative Committee, together with the continual postponement of the communal award, have produced a situation which is bound to aggravate the crisis, while the unfortunate outburst of communal violence in Bombay is also likely to be allowed to distract the attention of the Government from the prompt solution of the main issues of responsible self-government that alone will enable the Government to restore normal conditions from all points of view.

MODERATE WARNING.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru voiced moderate opinion in the country as was approved by subsequent statements of the Right Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, in uttering a warning to the British people in the following terms:—

British opinion must wake up to the reality of the Indian situation, and must not deceive itself into a sense of security by holding that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy will be treated by Moderate opinion generally as evidence of British good faith or earnestness. Provincial Autonomy by itself will never appeal to advanced opinion. It will alienate Moderate opinion and complicate the situation far more than is realised.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

The signatories, therefore, appeal to the Government to lose no time in enunciating in clear terms and carrying out in spirit and in the letter a policy by which full responsibility and real power may forthwith be invested in Ministers in the Provinces, simultaneously with the establishment of Central Responsibility in all affairs in the Central Federal Government, subject to agreed safeguards essential for facilitating the process of transference during the period of transition. They have reasonable grounds for the belief that such a step would claim the anxious consideration of Mr. Gandhi and obtain substantial support of at least important sections of Congressmen and among the public who so largely sympathise with the aims and objects of that great National Organisation.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

Rules Modified "To Increase Popularity"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"There are many young men who cannot afford the expense and strain of commercial education of a university standard but who wish to acquire training which would qualify them for clerical appointments in the service of Government, local bodies, or commercial offices. With a view to providing facilities for their proper training, the Government of Bombay instituted in 1926 the Government Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination. Since then the Exmination has been held annually, and has attracted a fairly large number of candidates. The subjects prescribed for the Exmination are such as would be useful to persons seeking clerical employment in Government and Commercial offices, and include English, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc. A reasonably high standard of proficiency in these subjects is demanded.

"In order to increase the usefulness and popularity of this Examination, certain modifications have recently been made in its Rules. According to the new Rules the Examination will henceforth be known as the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations. Provision has been made for the award of a Diploma and also of Certificates in individual subjects as in the case of the Examination conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Government Commercial Diploma will be awarded to candidates who pass the Examination in all the prescribed subjects. Certificates will be granted to candidates offering any one or more of the subjects prescribed for the Examination, if they secure 50 per cent. or more of the marks assigned to each subject. A candidate passing in this manner in all the subjects required for the award of the Diploma within a period of not more than five years will be eligible for the Diploma. The new Rules also give facilities to candidates to pass the Examination by compartments.

The subjects prescribed for the Diploma and Certificate Examinations are as follows:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. English including precise writing and commercial correspondence; 2. Commercial Arithmethic, chiefly of a practical nature; 3. Elements of Book-keeping (inclusive of the main features of the "Desi Nama." Gujarati Book-keeping); 4. Commercial Geography; and 5. Methods and Machinery of Business.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

The optional subjects (of which one has to be selected by the candidate are as noted below:—

a. Shorthand; b. Typewriting; c. Accountancy, ie., more Advanced Book-keeping; d. Administration; and e. Indian Banking (Elementary).

To provide suitable training in these subjects, Government have attached special Commercial Classes to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach. A few private commercial institutions have also been been recognized for the purpose of preparing candidates for these Exxminations.

Applications for recognition of commercial classes and institutions for the purpose of preparing candidates for these Examinations should be sent to the Inspector of Commercial Schools, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, who will also be glad to furnish any further information required."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 14.

The bay monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma and Assam and fairly active in Lower Burma. The Arabian Sea monsoon has receded from off Malabar. The temperature is markedly above normal in East and North Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, East Central India, Central Provinces and North Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Amherst two inches; Tavoy, Minbu, Cwa, Myitkyina one and half; Toungoo, Lashio one; Mergui Rangoon, Yamethin one and half, Bhamo, Maymyo quarter; Sibsagar four; Narayanganj, Silchar two; Jalpaiguri one and half; Shillong, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, Darjeeling one; Purnea three-quarters; Dhubri, Chittagong, Bogra half; Tezpur, Gauhati, Marmagao, Mercara quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue in Burma and Assam and a few falls may occur in Bengal and Malabar.—A. P.

WE MUST REPENT

The Only Key To Restoration Of Mutual Love And Permanent Communal Peace

(BY N. B. PARULEKAR.)

It is true we have suffered immensely on account of the past few weeks' communal strife. It is also true that if we look back and see how the trouble started and whether there were any serious grounds for the situation to take such a lamentable communal form, we will unanimously come to the conclusion that it is merely the misguided zeal of some among us which created all this mischief.

Whether there was any agency to foster the communal ill-feeling and whether there was any motive in doing so, we need not and must not divert our energies to find out. Our energies are now required to find out a way to recoupe the immense harm that is done and to prevent recurrence of such happenings in future.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Let us believe that whoever and with whatever motive may have started the trouble, it will surely result in some permanent good to all of us. It will serve the two communities to cement mutual good-will and all the more bring them closer together. It was a calamity which will prove to be a blessing in disguise, only if we interpret it in that light and make it a point to dismiss from our minds all the false notions and false beliefs about our respective religions.

Let us not believe that the principles of the two religious, Hindu and Islam, are poles apart and that it is never possible to adjust our differences, although outwardly it appears to be so. Let us look to our inner-selves and see what we are. Do we not possess the same soul? Are we not the sons of the same Almighty? Why should our feeling run high by looking to our outward forms? Only when we forget the all-pervading Almighty, we happen to pay more attention to outward forms and formalities. If we devoutedly want to pray to Him and remember Him it is absolutely not necessary for us to wake Him up by ringing bells or by beating drums as He is always awake and our sincerest prayer reaches Him within no time and He is in front of us when we want Him.

It is neither so absolutely necessary for us to go to any Mosque to offer Him prayers. Just to concentrate our mind in Him if we at all want some solitary place, we can easily find so many solitary places within our easy reach. Why should we then insist on building Mosques in busy and noisy localities and then complain about noise. Why not select solitary sites for Mosques? By first ignoring the above things and afterwards by fighting between ourselves not only we do not reach nearer God but on the contrary we fall down nearer hell. We lose sight of our most sacred duty to our brothers. It is the purest love to our brothers that really pleases the Almighty more than anything else.

LET US PURIFY OURSELVES.

What earthly or heavenly good can we accomplish by killing our innocent brother simply because we find him garbed in a Hindu or a Muslim dress? Are not all the souls equally dear to Him? Does any of the religions preach that if you kill a person of a different faith you attain salvation? If not how is it that our eyes are sometimes blinded by such false notions? Obviously because we are not so pure as our religions expect us to be. It is the purity of heart that is preached by our religions, be it Hindu or Islam. If we purify ourselves, we cannot hurt the feelings of our fellow beings much less we can dare cause him bodily hurt.

TAKE LESSON FROM RIOTS.

We must take a lesson from these disturbances and must repent for our past misdoings. Without repentence we will not thoroughly improve and improve we must. We cannot mrely bury the past to reneat it again. Let us search our hearts and see whether they are thoroughly purified by the fire through which we are coming out. If they are not purified enough let us see that they are so much purified once for all that nothing can pollute them henceforward.

Drought In Quetta

QUETTA, June 13.

Owing to lack of rain and snow last winter there is a deficiency of irrigation water in Quetta district and there is fear that numerous orchards will suffer. The supply of drinking water is also short.—A.P.

GREAT GEOLOGIST

Death Of Prof. Gregory

LONDON, June 13.

Lima (Peru).—The death has occurred by drowning of the geologist, Professor John Walter Gregory, F.R.S. He was 68 years old at the time of his death. Son of a wool merchant, John Gregory, after his grammar school education, joined his father's business in 1879. About nine years he worked with his father. During this period he read much. He specialised in Geology for which he had a liking. In 1887 he got a job as assistant in the Geological department of the British museum. In 1891 he undertook a journey over the Rockey mountains and the Great Basin of Western States for geological purposes. Next year he explored British East Africa. In 1896 he went to the Arctics on an expedition with Sir Martin Conway to Spitzbergen. In 1900 he gave up his office in the British museum to be Director, Civilian Scientific Staff, Antarctic Expedition. In 1901 he went to Australia as Professor of Geology at Melbourne and became Director of Geological Survey in Victoria. He led an expedition to Lake Eyre in 1901. In 1904 he returned to Britain and became Professor of Geology at Glasgow. He led an expedition to Cyrenaica in 1908, the Southern Anyola in 1912 and in 1922, with his son, to the Alp in Chinese Tibet.

Professor Gregory was a member of the Calcutta University Commission and joint author of its minority report.

Professor Gregory became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1901. Afterwards he was invited by various British and foreign Geological and Scientific Associations to become their member. He had also won several medals for the work done by him during his expeditions. He is the author of several geological works.

At the time of his death he was in Chile on a geological expedition.

HEAT WAVE IN DELHI

Mortality Among Infants

DELHI, June 13.

Due to abnormal heat in Delhi for the last few days, the Secretary of the Delhi Municipality has reduced the working hours of the Delhi Municipal Schools, which now close at 10-30 in the morning. The Health Officer of the municipality has suggested to the superintendent of education a similar course of action for non-municipal schools in Delhi.

Due to the heat wave a number of cases of heat exhaustion are reported from among the school going population.

Mortality specially amongst infants, has considerably increased during the last week and the largest toll has been claimed by heat exhaustion and measles, though a number of deaths have also been reported from diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid.

The Health Officer of the municipality will shortly issue a statement reviewing the whole situation and stating the steps which he has taken to meet the contingency.—A.P.

Swadeshi League At Tumsar

(From A Correspondent).

TUMSAR, June 14.

Swadeshi League was established at Tumsar under the presidentship of Mr. Kisana Domaji Wadi Bhasme, Barrister Deshmukh, Dr. Paranjpe, Mr. Tankhewale, Mr. Naidu, Pleader, Mr. Lothe, Retired Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Nandagawali addressed the meeting on the advantages and necessity of spreading the gospel of Swadeshi.

Burma Corporation Limited

BAWDWIN MINE

During the month of May 24,393 tons of Ore were mined, including 1,849 tons of High Grade Ore. 18,300 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 6,642 tons of Leady Concentrates.

4,908 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 1,237 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 2,198 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,830 tons Refined Lead.

520,876 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 13,9?? ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 2,071 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 8,800 ounces of Silver 5.1 per cent of Lead, 53.6 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 800 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,459 tons Copper Ore.

22 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 300 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 118 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

American Cotton Markets

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July		5.08 plus 11
October		5.32 plus 10
December		5.46 plus 09
January 1933		5.53 plus 10
March 1933		5.71 plus 12
Middling Spot		5.15 plus 10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 13.

July	5.09 plus 10
October	5.30 plus 11
Middling Spot	5.10 plus 10

NEW YORK 10-55 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York, June 13.

July	4.98
October	5.24
January	5.46

NEW YORK: Noon Call—

July	4.98
October	5.23
January	5.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 13.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 4,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13.

June 1932		3.83
July 1932	3.85	3.81
August 1932		3.82
September 1932		3.81
October 1932	3.86	3.81
November 1932		3.82
December 1932		3.84
January 1933	3.91	3.86
February 1933		3.88
March 1933		3.91
April 1933		3.93
May 1933	4.02	3.96
June 1933		3.98
Middling Spot		4.17

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July	5.49
October	5.70
November	5.75
December	5.82
January, 1933	5.87
March	5.98
May	6.03
F. G. F. Spot	5.70

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.62
Fine (Good Staple)	3.80
Superfine (Good Staple)	3.92
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.31
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.46
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.61
BENGAL:	
Good	3.22
Fully Good	3.32
Fine	3.42
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.32
Fine	3.42
Superfine	3.52

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 13.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	16.7/8
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 13.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12.3.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 13.

	£.
Copper Braziers	39
Yellow Metal	33-3/4
Spelter hard Indian brands	11-1/2
Corrugat. Sheets 24 Gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	117-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 13.

TT London on Berlin	15.56
TT London on Amsterdam	9.07.1/2
TT London on Brussels	26.37
TT London on Madrid	44.56
TT London on Milan	71.68
TT London on Berne	18.81
TT London on Paris	93.34
TT London on Prague	134.00
TT London on Prague	124.00
Closing Rate	3.67-5/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes,—

Sellers 25/3 June/July.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes,—

Sellers 25/6 June/July.

Wheat South Australian Parcels,—

Paid 25 afloat.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—

Quoted 27/6 June/July.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Calcutta,—

June/July per cwt. 7/9

C. & F., Bombay,—

June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2

C. & F. Karachi,—

June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 13.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—

No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,—

Sellers £10:12:6 June/July.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent—

Sellers £10:5:0.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—

Sellers £9:5:0 June/July.

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton—

Sellers £7:12:6 June/July.

Linseed, Bombay (London),—

Sellers £10:10:0 June/July.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 13.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt—

Sellers 12/9 July/Aug.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt—

Sellers 13/6 Sep./Dec.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot,—

Sellers 1-3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	95
P. & O. Banking Corporation 5	
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	101-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	83-3/8
Reppe Paper, 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	56
Indian Stock 2½ p.c. Sterling Loan	66
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	90
Consols 2½ p.c.	63-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	101-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 7/8 per cent

Bank Bills 3 months 1-51/64 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1.29/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2.3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

DELIVERING CONGRESS SPEECHES

YEOTMAL, June 13.

Haribhau Mule, a satyagrahi of Wardha, has been arrested under Section 17 (1) Cr. Law Amendment Act for delivering speeches and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

"SELECTIONS FROM PESHWAS' DAFTAR"

Two New Volumes Published

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Two new volumes of the "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar" edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, have been published by the Government Central Press. The first of these which is the 22nd of the series is entitled "Extracts from the Peshwas' Diaries" and contains information relating to daily receipts and disbursements, transactions other than cash and miscellaneous orders of the Peshwas on various matters referred to them. Selections from these diaries were published by Rao Bahadur Wad, but the extracts now published for the first time contain fuller and more accurate information and fill some of the gaps existing in an important document published long ago by Rajwade under the title "Purandare Rojnishi".

The other volume is entitled "Balaji Bajirao (Administrative)" and illustrates the social life and manners in the Deccan in the 18th century. The papers in it convey a comprehensive picture of the innumerable questions which the Peshwa was called upon to decide, ranging from personal grievances of officers and sardars to proposals and suggestions for the extension of the Maratha Dominions.

The new volumes which are priced Rs. 2/14/0 and Rs. 1/13/0, respectively, are obtainable at the Government Book Depot and the usual book-sellers in Bombay and elsewhere."

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932

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"Guirat Political Conference" Held On Sabarmati Banks

PRESIDENT AND 74 PERSONS ARRESTED

Ladies' Procession Held Up And Meetings Dispersed By Cane Charge

BY TELEPHONE.
(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

In spite of all precautions and police 'bandobust' the "Gujrat Provincial Political Conference" took place to-day on the banks of the Sabarmati and passed the Delhi Congress resolutions.

From early morning all strategic points in the town were guarded by the police. At 6 o'clock in the morning a procession of ladies started for the Sabarmati banks but the police prevented it from reaching the destination by stopping it on the other side of the river.

50 "DELEGATES" PRESENT.

In the meanwhile about 50 "delegates" assembled on the banks of the Sabarmati and started the proceedings of the Political Conference. The police hurried to the spot but before they started dispersing the meeting by a cane charge the Conference has finished its work. About 70 persons were put under arrest which includes the President Mr. Narielwalla, Sjt. Jamiatram N. Vakeel, Advocate and Sjt. Vijayashanker Mehta.

STREET CORNERS.

Street corner meetings were held in different parts of the city such as Sarangpur, Maneck Chowk and Pakhali Pole and resolutions passed at the main "Conference" were again reiterated there. By about 1 p.m. nearly 75 persons were arrested.

The police are still patrolling the streets and great sensation prevails as there are rumours of mass meeting in the evening again on the Sabarmati banks.

ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 13

What appears to have been an attempt was made to hold a meeting of the "Subjects Committee" of the "Gujerat Provincial Conference" in Victoria Gardens. While the President and five other members were sitting there the police who had got scent of the meeting and who had arrived beforehead arrested all of them. The police seized from them badges bearing the words "Gujerat Provincial Conference" and other papers.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested this evening from Maneck Chowk in this connection.—A.P.

NASIK'S 41ST DICTATOR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NASIK, June 14.

The 41st Dictator of the Nasik District Congress Committee has been sent to jail. On Sunday he was arrested in connection with the flag salutation ceremony.

SATYAGRAHA IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, June 13.

Following a hartal called for to-day by the Congress in connection with All-India Prisoners Day," many Hindu shops did not open to-day. Satyagraha was offered before some shops which did not close, resulting in two arrests. Later a procession was taken out, resulting in two more arrests.

Two more deaths have occurred as a result of the heatwave.—A.P.

Allahabad Releases

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Eleven persons were arrested tonight in connection with the Congress attempt to take out processions in the Civil Station, Allahabad in connection with "All-India Prisoners' Day."

About sixty non-political prisoners have been released from Allahabad District Jail in connection with the annual jail delivery. About 70 civil disobedience prisoners have also been released.—A.P.

NO ASIATICS ON FRENCH SHIPS

Liner Disaster Sequel

LONDON, June 13.

Marseilles.—The demand that no foreign crew, especially Asiatics, shall be employed in French ships has been addressed to the Minister of the Merchant Marine by the Union of Seamen as a sequel to the allegation that two Asiatic engineers caused the fire on the Georges Phillipar by forcing the dynamos to too a high voltage.—Reuter.

LEAGUE BONDS

LONDON, June 13.

The Bank of England has appointed a Committee including Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Goschen and Sir Otto Niemeyer to protect the interests of the bond holders of the loans issued by the League of Nations in London.—Reuter.

COCHIN HARBOUR CUSTOMS DUTIES

Travancore To Receive Share

MADRAS, June 13.

It is learnt from reliable sources here that the dispute between Cochin and Travancore durbars regarding the share in the customs duties from Cochin harbour has been already adjudicated by the Government.

Though official information is not yet available it is understood that Sir Joseph Bhore examined the matter before going on leave, and that the Government of India's decision is likely to be that the Travancore Durbar should receive a share of the customs duty with effect from April 1931 and not 1930, and that as a result of this award the Travancore Treasury may immediately benefit to the extent of twelve lakhs.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF DETENUS

Enquiry Move In Assembly?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 13.

While all indications point to the holding of the autumn session of the Assembly in the first week of September followed by a special session in November, members of the Assembly are slow in sending resolutions bearing on public issues.

Mr. K. C. Neogy is first in the field with a resolution demanding the appointment of a committee officials and non-officials of the Assembly to enquire into the condition of detention of political prisoners at Deoli (Ajmere) and particularly into the circumstances relating to the suicide of detenue, Mrnal Kanti Roy Chaudri.

FIRE NEAR SIMLA

Firewood Depot And Four Houses Gutted

SIMLA, June 13.

A huge fire broke out early on Sunday morning near the Wild Flower Hall at Mashobra, four miles from Simla. A large number of trees were burnt, and several had to be cut down to check the fire from spreading. About 12,000 maunds of firewood belonging to the Municipality was burnt down, and three or four houses were gutted.

There was no loss of life but considerable damage was caused to property.—A.P.

HAVILDAR AND CONSTABLE SENTENCED

CHITTAGONG, June 13.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, the sessions judge convicted Havildar Formanali and Constable Ahmed Khan of the military police attached to Noapara Punitive Camp, to three and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The accused stood charged with assaulting a woman.—A.P.

DELIVERING SPEECHES

YEOTMAL, June 13.

A Satyagrahi of Wardha has been arrested under Section 17 (1) Criminal Saw Amendment Act for delivering speeches and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment. A. P.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW LOAN

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The Controll of Currency has issued a communique that total subscriptions to the new Government Loan amounted approximately to Rs. 12,50,000 to-day.—A.P.

LAID TO REST

LONDON, June 13.

After the last Parsi rites the remains of Sir Dorab Tata were laid to rest at the Brookwood Cemetery beside Lady Tata's in a mausoleum erected over her grave and adjacent to the mausoleum in memory of Sir Dorab's parents. There were numerous Indian and British mourners including Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. Muzumdar, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

Mourners at Sir Dorabji Tata's funeral included the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Albion Banerji and Sir John Lavery.—Reuter.

Mahomed Ali Abed Izzet Pasha, finance member of Syria, who has been elected President of the newly established Syrian Republic.

BRITSH TRADE RETURNS

Effect Of Tariff Laws

LONDON, June 14.

Returns of overseas trade in May show the value of the imports was £55,735,344 as compared with £53,487,187 in the previous month and £69,627,484 in May last year.

Exports during the month were valued at £34,595,524 against £39,423,098 in the previous month and £39,642,284 in May last year. The value of the manufactured articles exported declined by £3,593,844 as compared with May 1931. This figure included a drop of £3,269,087 in the value of exports of vehicles including locomotives and ships, machinery and iron and steel manufacturers. There was an increase of £947,360 in the value of cotton yarns and manufactures exported.—B. O. W.

BOMBS IN TEMPLE

Searches And Arrests In Tinnevally

TINNEVELLY, June 13.

As a sequel to the throwing of bombs into police constables' houses recently, some houses were searched on Saturday night, and certain articles suspected to have been used in manufacturing bombs as also some explosive chemicals are alleged to have been recovered from two houses.

One Ramaswami Pillai was arrested and from information alleged to have been furnished by him two big bombs were seized from behind an idol in the corned of the Thousand Pillared Mandapam within the temple. Two others were arrested, and all three were produced before the Magistrate and remanded to custody.—A.P.

MEAT FOR ARMY

Mechanical Killers Not To Be Used

LONDON, June 13.

Mahomedan butchers will continue for the present cutting of throats of animals for army meat, declared Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons to-day in reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who advocated the use of mechanical killer.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that the Government of India had fully investigated but owing to Muslim religious convictions an alteration was difficult. Most of the butchers were Muslims and animals were killed for British and Muslim troops.—Reuter.

CHILEAN REPUBLIC GOES SOCIALIST

British Big Business Perturbed At The Move And Warns The Junta

LONDON, June 13.

The British Charge d'Affaires in Chile has been instructed to inform the new Government that Britain takes a very ssrious view of the confiscatory measures relating to banking and expropriating foreign deposits and that the British Government will demand full compensation for British interests.

BRITAIN PERTURBED

The grave view taken here of the confiscatory measures outlined in the decrees of the new junta in Chile was expressed by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Captain Eden, in reply to questions in Parliament. He said that President Montero's Government was overthrown on June 4 as a result of a 'coup d'etat' executed by the Air Force and the Army and had been replaced by a Junta of three persons who had appointed a Cabinet.

STATE BANK

Decrees had been issued firstly, declaring the Central Bank to be a State Bank, returning the shares of Chilean and Foreign Banks and private individuals at their normal value and giving bonds in exchange, suppressing the directorate and abrogating complete control to the junta; and secondly, similarly taking over all foreign currency deposits in all banks.

"His Majesty's Government have not entered into official relations with present Government", said Captain Eden, "but the Charge d'Affaires has been instructed to inform them that His Majesty's Government take a most serious view of these confiscatory measures and if they are carried through will strongly support the demand for full compensation for the British interests affected."

"In reply to similar representations respecting protection of British lives and property His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires has received an assurance that adequate police protection will be provided for British subjects."

Manchurian Customs

LONDON, June 13.

Questioned as to the intentions of the Japanese Government regarding Manchurian customs, Captain Eden said that the control of Manchurian customs by the Japanese Government would be entirely inconsistent with assurances given by the Japanese Government that they share Britain's desire to see the integrity of Chinese Maritime customs maintained.—B. O. W.

Junta For Full Socialist Programme

The New Chilean Junta has formed a Cabinet consisting of three non-Socialist and five-Socialists and its programme has for its principal objects the nationalisation of the Cosach Nitrate Combine, the exclusion of foreign capital from the more important industries and public utility concerns, compulsory work for all and "such taxation of the rich as will amount to virtual consfication of their wealth."

The Junta has been careful to declare that its programme is inspired neither by foreign imperialism nor by Bolshevist ideals.

PLOT TO BOMB RAILWAY TRAINS

Connected With Political Movement?

PATNA, June 14.

Two derailments on the E. I. Railway and round-up of suspects including an approver, with a political past, a "mischief maker" blacksmith and 65 witnesses were the features of a trial described by the prosecution to be of a political nature, now in progress at Patna. The accused, after a preliminary trial have been committed to sessions. (Sections 120-B. I. P. C. and 126 Railway Act).

The last of 65 witnesses was examined last week at the preliminary inquiry into the Patna Train Derailment Case, in the court of Mr. A. S. Khan, special magistrate, inside the Patna District Jail. The witness was Mahomed Zaffar sub-inspector of Police of Dinapore.

Examined by Mr. S.P. Varma, Barrister-at-Law, Crown Counsel, the Sub-Inspector said that he started at 4 a.m. on January 26 last for Sadisopur, where the houses of Moti Lohar and Bhagwan were searched. The search took place at 5 p.m. When he returned to Sadispur station he met sub-inspector Zaffar Alam. The party which carried on the search at the house of Ram Pratap also started about the same time. Mr. Ram Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Manair police, carried out the search.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ram Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, defence counsel, witness said that he produced Neta (approver) on March 6 before Mr. S. N. Palit, a railway police inspector. Witness had no knowledge as to when Neta was produced before the magistrate, nor did he know where Neta was during the period between March 6 and 15. He did not even inquire of it from Inspector Palit. During this period he was engaged in investigation work.

DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN.

Mr. S. P. Varma next addressed the court. He said that the case arose out of the derailment of 31 up Express on January 25 last beween Neora and Sadispore. Mr. Burton, a guard, was in charge of the train. The train was also guarded by a "flying squad" consisting of a number of constables. As the train passed the spot in question a tremendous noise was heard and the train gave a jerk. Some bogeys were found to have been derailed. A careful scrutiny disclosed the fact that the bolts and fishplates of a line had been removed. The guard on duty at once proceeded to Sadispur. On the way he noticed four persons who jeered at him and pelted him with stones.

FISHPLATES REMOVED.

Continuing, Mr. Verma said that Mr. Peary Lall, stationmaster of the Sadispur railway station sent a report of the accident to the authorities. On receipt of this message sub-inspector Zaffar Alam accompanied by other police officers at once left for the place of occurrence, arriving there at 5 a.m. and found the bolts, and fishplates removed. They made a close examination of the situation and gathered correct and definite information. The same morning Mr. A. K. Sinha, a railway police superintendent and the deputy inspector-general of police arrived there and investigated the case of the derailment. Their impression was that the mischief must have been done by some human agency.

The question then arose was to who did it. It was evident that it was done by persons well-acquainted with the mechanism of railway lines.

Proceeding, Mr. Verma said that a dafadar gave information that Ram Pratap, a Sikh blacksmith was notorious as a mischief-maker. Suspicion against him was, therefore, aroused and investigation was at once started by different officers in different ways. But all of them at last came to the same conclusion as regards Ram Pratap's complicity in this matter. Ram Pratap was found absent on January 26 last. His house was searched and several incriminating articles were found there.

The house of Bhagwan was also raided and two iron spring keys were recovered. He was arrested and taken into custody.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT.

On January 28 last, continued Mr. Verma the news of another derailment of the same Express train was received. Suspicion was strengthened against Ram Pratap. When he was asked to explain his absence, he failed to give any satisfactory answer. He was then arrested. Sakaldip was similarly absent from duty on the date of the occurrence.

A CLUE.

Investigation is carried by Sub-Inspector Zaffar Ali revealed a definite clue regarding Sakaldip's close connection with Ram Pratap in whose smithy he worked as a hammer-man. Sakaldip and Bhagwan were arrested by Inspector Mahomed Zazar. It was known from confidential sources that Paramanand alia Neta was connected with the derailment. Sub-inspector Zaffar Alam was deputed to trace Neta. His identity was at last established and he was arrested. On March 15 last, Neta agreed to confess his guilt and his statement was recorded by a magistarte.

CONNECTED WITH POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Verma then gave a brief history of the career of Neta who turned approver in the case. Mr. Verma added that Neta was connected with the political movement. As the laws became stiff, he wished to cause financial loss to the Government. He came into contact with the three accused, namely Sakaldip, Ram Pratap and Bhagwan and began to plot against the Government to ruin it financially. This ruin could best be effected, they decided, by wrecking trains by means of bombs, but as bombs could not be procured, they adopted the method actually practised in the cases under investigation.

In conclusion, Mr. Verma said that the statement of Neta, the approver which was fully corroborated, proved that all the three accused were guilty.

APPROVER'S STATEMENT NOT CORROBORATED.

Mr. Ram Bahadur, defence council, arguing on behalf of the three accused submitted how the statements were "corroborated" in the case.

"What is corroboration?" he asked. In the real sense of the term, he said, the statement of the approver was not fully corroborated. The accused persons were unsophisticated villagers and they could not be expected to do mischief so cleverly as these. Ram Pratap one of the accused, was involved in the case because he was a non-co-operator. His absence from his house should not be made the ground for suspicion against him as it was already known that he was in hospital on account of some trouble in his eyes.

After Mr. Ram Bahadur had concluded, charges were framed and all the 3 accused were charged under sections 120 B, I.P.C. (criminal conspiracy) and 126 of the Railway Act.—A.P.

EX-EMPEROR ARRESTED

LONDON, June 13.

Addis Ababa.—Ex-Emperor Lijyassu (not Lyyassu) who escaped in the guise of a woman on June 9 from his gaolers into the inaccessible Gajiam region has been arrested.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay